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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is taken in the name of another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collected, the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Ventilation Bill Up in the House.

A Substitute by Mr. Long Defeated.

Long Political Debate, Without Action.

South Side Secession Bill Amended and Passed Second Reading.

DEMOCRATIC HOUSE CAUCUS.

Session Likely to Last Till May First

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 9, 1876.

SENATE.

The following bills passed:

An act to authorize the establishment of schools for the education of deaf mutes in certain cases.

An act relieving members of beneficial societies from individual liability for lodge indebtedness.

The act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of commercial companies, and also of companies to receive and execute trusts, whether by way of mortgages or otherwise, relating to the estates of individuals and the estates and franchises of corporations, was defeated.

An act to revise and amend an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passages of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, A. D. 1874, passed second reading without the amendment put on it which came from the House. This is Mr. Long's reclassification bill.

The Bank bill was taken up, and Mr. Newmyer made a speech against restricting interest on time deposits, contending it would discourage economy and savings banks.

Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of commercial companies, and also companies to receive and execute trusts, whether by way of mortgages or otherwise, relating to the estates of individuals and the estates and franchises of corporations. The vote by which the above act was defeated in the morning session, was reconsidered—yeas 33, nays 8, and passed third reading—yeas 23, nays 18.

The following bills passed second reading:

Act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

Act to establish a nautical school in the city of Philadelphia.

Act defining the obligations of railways as to mortgages, when mortgages are held in other States.

Act relating to the exemption of property from levy and sale on executions on distress for rent, declaring the waiver thereof by a debtor, except in certain cases, void.

Act authorizing the wardens of the penitentiaries of the State to subscribe for and distribute papers or periodicals to convicts.

Act to change the place of holding sessions of the Supreme Court for the Middle District and to provide for fitting up and furnishing suitable rooms for that purpose.

Act to repeal an act entitled "A supplement to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, etc.," approved March 24, 1868—Sons' South Side Secession bill, and was amended so as to leave the question of secession to a vote of the South Siders.

Mr. Anderson moved to indefinitely postpone, which was not agreed to, and the bill passed second reading.

Supplementary act to repeal the act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same, approved April 12, 1875, declaring the true intent and meaning thereof with respect to fees paid for licenses under the provision of said act. Under the provisions of the present license law, fees for licenses granted are paid into the Allegheny county treasury, and by law one-half are appropriated to Workhouse purposes. The above act seeks to have them all paid into the State Treasury, the same as the moneys paid by the rest of the State, and will take from Allegheny county, or the Workhouse, about forty thousand dollars annually. Pending consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Bituminous Ventilation bill came up on special order.

Mr. Long moved a substitute, which he claimed contained all the important requirements of the original bill. It does away with mine inspectors, which was objected to by the operators, but provides if complaints are made to the courts of unsafety of the mines, two mining engineers shall be appointed to make inspection, and if they report the mine unsafe, the Court by injunction shall close it. If the mine is reported safe, the costs of inspection shall be paid by the informer.

Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, objected to the substitute, and made an able speech criticising it. His principal objection was that it dispensed with mine inspectors, which are necessary as a measure of mining safety. In conclusion, he said the friends of the bill were willing to accept reasonable modifications, such as those suggested by Mr. Dravo, on Tuesday night.

Mr. Fincher, of Luzerne, strongly supported the original bill.

Speaker Faulkner opposed the substitute, unless provision was made for mine inspectors.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Wolfe for the original bill and Mr. Huhn against.

A petition from miners of Fayette county, praying for the passage of the Ventilation bill, was read.

The report of the Conference Committee on Appropriations has reported back the General Appropriation bill, with the provision retained appropriating $500,000 for the expenses of this session of the Legislature. This will be the amount needed for a session of 150 days, and the purpose to defy public sentiment, by uselessly prolonging the session for the sake of the ten dollars *per diem*, is apparently strong as ever. If the Democratic members think there is no hereafter, they will stick to this suicidal policy; but it is most probable they have concluded that the State is sick of them, anyhow, and that they may as well make as much money as they can out of their present opportunity. They are not likely to have the chance again.

Mr. Anderson called attention, to-day, to a scurrilous article in the Scranton *Sunday Press*, written by the indicted Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, charging dishonesty and theft upon Senators Watson and Anderson. The occasion of this libel was the opposition of these Senators to a pet bill of Mr. Stanton, of Luzerne, which many Senators thought unconstitutional, and the writer had no other justification for his base arraignment of members of the Senate. He has already been once or twice tried for embezzling $10,000 of the school money of Scranton, and he is not the man to charge dishonesty upon others. It was at first thought advisable to bring the libeler before a Senate committee; but the expression of the members of both parties was so general against him as unworthy of notice, and in consideration of the fact that the two Senators alluded to were above and beyond suspicion, that the subject was dropped without further action upon it. SPECIAL.

CONNECTICUT.

Greenback State Ticket Nominated.

MERIDEN, March 9.—The "Friends of an honest administration of the Government and of a practical, just and immediate reform in our currency," in convention assembled to-day, nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—Charles Atwater.
Lieutenant Governor—Francis Gellette.
Secretary of State—Lucien V. Penny.
Treasurer—Loren E. Sadd.
Comptroller—John H. Peck.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the unconditional repeal of the Resumption law, the speedy abolition of the national bank system, the receipt of greenbacks for customs and the issue of bonds, intercovertible with greenbacks and bearing a rate of interest sufficiently high to keep them, and consequently greenbacks, at par with gold. They strongly oppose Senator Sherman's thirty year bond bill, which passed the Senate February 25.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Vacant Senatorship—The Eads Jetties.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The failure of Senator Pinchback to obtain his seat creates a stir in Republican circles here. State Senator Allain, colored, is moving for the appointment to the vacant Senatorship. Prominent Republicans state that Governor Kellogg will not attempt to appoint a Senator in place of Pinchback.

Capt. J.B. Eads states that the twenty feet depth has been now carried down one mile and a quarter from the upper end of the work and that the channel is cutting out rapidly. Where the Mantle H. Atwood grounded on the 4th, drawing eight and a half feet, there is now sixteen and a half feet of water. Captain Eads is confident that before the end of the month he will have more water between the jetties than there is at the South West Pass.

FIRE RECORD.

Kenton, Ohio—$20,000.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—A fire at Kenton, Ohio, last evening, destroyed Flack's market, Hart's candy manufactory, Frey Sisters' millinery store and Fink's stove store. The loss is between $20,000 and $25,000.

Brooklyn—$60,000.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Bon Ton Hotel, in Brooklyn, near Prospect Park, burned this morning. Loss $60,000.

Danielsonville, Conn.

NORWICH, CONN., March 9.—A fire at Danielsonville, last night, destroyed the freight depot of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, the passenger station and the block including the postoffice, telegraph office, H. E. Tillinghast & Co.'s store and meat market. The loss is not ascertained.

The McKee Whisky Case.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—District Attorney Dyer to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court counter affidavits to those filed by the defense some days ago, on the motion for a new trial in the McKee case. The principal affidavit is that of Hugh T. Summers, of Pike county, in which he says the statements made by Watson in relation to his (Summers') conversations regarding the McKee trial and the guilt of McKee, are wholly false and unfounded.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Judge Taft, Secretary of War, left Cincinnati for Washington last night.

The wife of Senator Burnside died yesterday, at Providence, Rhode Island.

Henry Harlman, a German *en route* from New York to Kansas City, committed suicide at Chicago yesterday.

James B. McKean and George B. Black have been elected delegates from Utah to the Cincinnati Republican Convention.

Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia, sailed yesterday for Bermuda for the benefit of his health. He intends to return next month.

It is believed that Hesing, Rehm and several of the distillers indicted by the last Grand Jury at Chicago, are attempting to make arrangement with the Government to plead guilty of some of the counts in the indictments against them. They held numerous conferences with District Attorney Bangs, both yesterday and to-day, and rumors are prevalent that they have made a proposition to give evidence valuable to the Government.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Generally cloudy and warm weather during the day, with southerly winds and falling barometer.

The California Republican Convention will meet April 26.

The old Central Hotel at Lasalle, Ills., was burned Wednesday night.

The Kentucky Senate yesterday passed a bill incorporating a National Grange, with headquarters at Louisville.

The investigation of affairs at the Philadelphia navy yard by a sub-committee of the National House Committee on Naval Affairs, it is now said, will not begin until next week.

Capitalists of Chicago and St. Louis have bought of the National Planing Machine Company, of Boston, a substitute for the Woodbury pressure bar for nine States of the West and South, for $250,000.

Keystone Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

Not So Much Zeal on the Part of the Democrats.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN DANGER.

Republicans to Investigate the Escape of Marsh.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD REMOVAL.

The Witness Wolf in the Employ of Democrats.

A Newspaper Correspondent Overhauled by a Contractor.

Orville Grant Denies all Corrupt Connection with Post Traderships.

Numerous Attempts to Buy and Blackmail Him.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1876.

Break Down of the Impeachment.

The dramatic entree which the Democratic committee made in announcing to the country the sad discovery of a high Cabinet officer accepting bribes, has had a summary termination and a precipitate exit. The Democratic leaders, in the light of recent information from other quarters, do not seem so bent upon impeachment. They are very reticent, however, as to the cause of this sudden suspension. It is also intimated that advices received from various quarters threaten disclosures which affect the standing of some of the magnates of the Democratic party, especially Pendleton and Hendricks, in addition to what has been stated. If the articles of impeachment are not shortly introduced, it is proposed by the leading Democrats here to introduce a resolution to appoint a committee to ascertain the circumstances attending the release of Marsh and to inquire into all the facts connected with the Belknap investigation and the non-presentation of the articles of impeachment. Should this course be carried out, it will create a lively time in the House and, if successful, will give a peculiar phase of the investigations of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. The stop in the proceedings of that committee will necessitate action in some way.

Navy Department Investigation.

The friends of S. P. Brown say that Wolf, the witness against the Navy Department, was discharged by Brown on account of drunkenness and theft, and that he had stolen considerable sums before he was discovered. There is evidence, it is stated, to show that Wolf was in the service of the Democrats to aid them in working a case against the Secretary of the Navy.

Row with a Newspaper Man.

To-night a lively altercation occurred in one of the hotels, between Mr. McKay, contractor for the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, and the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, on account of certain allegations contained in that paper. The correspondent has been called upon to present to the committee, showing all his transactions with the Government and conclusively disproving the allegations against him.

Orville Grant Protests his Innocence of Corruption.

Orville Grant, in conversation to-night, said that he had not been engaged in any improper transactions; that frequent applications had been made to him to secure post traderships and other privileges, and large sums had been offered to him, which he had invariably declined; he had no desire to appropriate anything that did not belong to him; not only had his personal interests on account of his own self-respect, but on account of respect for his brother, the President. He said that he had been very much maligned in the public press; that he was perfectly willing that any act of his should be investigated, and he would like to have it done at once, so that he and his family could have some peace. He said that he had to-day answered, freely and without any reservation, all the searching questions put to him by the two committees before which he appeared. He said that constant efforts were being made to blackmail him, persons writing him letters and threatening to publish him if he did not purchase their silence, and alluding to matters of which he knew nothing. While your correspondent was present, a letter was handed to Mr. Grant, which he opened. It proved to be one of the kind he had just described; it was written by a female, who demanded an appointment for her husband, stating that before the end of the month he will have more water between the jetties than there is at the South West Pass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1876.

TO KEEP PINCHBACK OUT.

Senator Ferry, presiding officer of the Senate, this morning caused all the doorkeepers to be specially notified that Pinchback is no longer entitled to the privileges of the floor.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN AND THE EMMA.

Professor Silliman appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day and testified concerning his report on the Emma mine. He said his connection with the mine was merely professional, that he was employed to make the examination and was left to fix his own compensation. His terms were $5,000 in advance and $5,000 on completion of the work, not less than $10,000, nor more than $20,000. He received $10,096, and for the performance of other scientific services, was compensated. His entire receipts amounted to $25,000.

Professor Silliman was interrogated by Representative Faulkner about the famous dispatch from Utah, telegraphed to London, announcing the discovery of 8,000 tons of new ore which sampled at the rate of $2,000 a ton. This dispatch was signed by Williams, Muzz and Silliman. The Professor said that the telegram was certainly improper, as he had no recollection whatever of having signed such a despatch, although he could not say his name had been forged.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE BABCOCK COURT MARTIAL.

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives to-day a large number of papers received from the Acting Secretary of War, in response to the House resolution of the 3d inst., calling for copies of all instructions, orders, letters, telegrams or other official records in the War Department relating to the Babcock Court of Inquiry.

The letters and telegrams relating to General Babcock's request to the Secretary to hold a court of inquiry, the orders directing it to be convened, the detail for the court, its adjournment from day to day and finally its dissolution, in consequence of the indictment of Babcock by the St. Louis Grand Jury, are all merely formal, and have been in substance already published, except the following, on the 15th of December:

(Major Asa Baird Gardner, Judge Advocate, from Chicago to the Adjutant General of the Army.)

SIR—I have the honor to report that the Court of Inquiry convened here by Special Order 216, adjourned to-day, to meet at the call of the President of the court. I deem it my duty to invite the attention of the proper authority to the following state of facts in reference to the case for the Government, which I was called upon to present:

Immediately on receiving telegraphic notice of detail, I hastened here, in advance of the assembling of the court, so as to be prepared to proceed without delay. Had the court been, on its assembling, duly sworn, I should nevertheless have been unable to proceed, in consequence of the failure of Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, to obey the positive instructions of the Attorney General of the United States. These telegraphic instructions were sent to him on December 6, instant, and specifically directed that I should be furnished with "any documentary evidence of any witnesses whose testimony you [he] judged important to make the investigation thorough."

The Judge Advocate gives in detail the object for which the Court of Inquiry was convened, and proceeds:

On the 8th inst., as Mr. Dyer had not furnished me with any information whatever, I telegraphed to him. On the 9th he replied with a telegram, offering me a copy of the stenographic notes in the trials of John McDonald and Wm. O. Avery. He has since sent me an abstract of the Avery trial, containing Henderson's remarks relative to Col. Babcock. As a lawyer, Mr. Dyer must have known perfectly well that his reply of the 9th was no answer to my telegram, neither did it comply with the Attorney General's directions. What I required was a list of witnesses and a description of the documentary evidence on which Mr. Henderson had based his remarks, so that the Court of Inquiry, when organized, could examine for itself into the matter. Up to this afternoon nothing of the kind has been received from Mr. Dyer. On the evening of December 9th, G. C. Gordon, of the *Inter-Ocean* newspaper, reported to me substantially that his paper had just received reliable telegraphic information that Dyer had publicly stated that he should furnish no lists of witnesses or documentary evidence. So far as the Avery and McDonald cases were concerned, Mr. Henderson's remarks as to Colonel Babcock might have been based on what he had heard or seen wholly outside the court room. It will be noticed that I did not ask information as to what the witnesses might have said or done in the Grand Jury room, because when Henderson made his speech no bill of indictment had been found against Babcock, and Henderson was not the proper official to go to the Grand Jury room, or to subscribe such bill. He was the associate of, and temporarily subordinate to the District Attorney, who, by his presence and tacit acquiescence, adopted Henderson's remarks as the authoritative statement of a Government official. What the witnesses had said to him, or deposed in affidavits, could not be used before the Court of Inquiry in that shape. What I required was a list of such witnesses, so they could be called on to testify in open court. A description of the documentary evidence on which Henderson based his remarks, was also needed, so that in due course of law a subpœna *duces tecum* should issue to the proper custodian to produce them in court. The Court of Inquiry did not complete its organization, but had it done so I could not have presented the Government's case, in consequence of the absolute disregard by Dyer of the positive instructions of his immediate official superior, the Honorable Attorney General. Very respectfully, &c.,

[Signed] ASA B. GARDNER,
Judge Advocate of Court.

(The Attorney General's letter to Mr. Dyer.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1875.

Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.:

The President informs me that the Court of Inquiry convenes at Chicago next Thursday; that General Babcock starts tonight to meet his trial; that Colonel Gardner is the Judge Advocate, to whom, at Chicago, you will please send any documentary evidence bearing upon the case and the names and residence of any witness whose testimony you judge important to make the investigation thorough. If there is any evidence additional to that sent me, please forward and communicate with the Judge Advocate, at Chicago, by message or otherwise, as you deem most safe, to the end that this important inquiry, which will rivet the attention of the country, may be complete in every respect. I repeat what I have so often said, that we wish no innocent man tainted and no guilty one to escape.

[Signed] EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

On December 14, Gardner wrote to Dyer, acknowledging the receipt of the stenographic copies above referred to, and added: "I beg leave to remind you that the list of witnesses and the documents requested, and which I was informed the Attorney General had instructed you in regard to, have not been received, nor have any communications contained any reference thereto. I trouble you further for some positive information on the subject."

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Warren Bristoe, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Wm. J. Murtagh and Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Police Commissioners for the District of Columbia.

ORVILLE M. GRANT'S TRADERSHIPS—HE ACKNOWLEDGES THE PRESIDENT'S INFLUENCE IN OBTAINING APPOINTMENTS.

Orville M. Grant testified to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He said that he never at any time, either orally or in writing, had any authority from Belknap in relation to post traderships, and that he never, directly or indirectly, exercised through others control over such traderships. He obtained the post sutlership for a man appointed at Fort Stevens. He was not interested with any parties who obtained appointments of post traderships from the Secretary of War. He said he was interested in contracts under the Indian Department that he obtained a post on his own account from Commissioner Smith. He made application for the trading post at Fort Peck, and received a letter from the President, in reply, which was favorable. The President notified him that there would be vacancies at Fort Peck, Fort Belknap and Standing Rock, and he applied for them in places in succession. A knowledge given him by the President. These were the only trading stations in which he had any interest. At Fort Peck witness put in $2,000, with Casselbery & Bonnafan. Witness, though putting in one-sixth of the capital stock, divided the profits, all the money received being refunded, one-half of which he was responsible for. He drew out of the concern $1,100. Witness was half partner with James Leighton in the Standing Rock partnership, but never put in anything. He was not only not required not to furnish capital, but not required to go out to attend to the business. He also felt grateful to his brother, the President, for his influence in procuring the offices. He had influence with the President to manage such matters to some extent, although he did not always find the matters to be profitable. He had not pressed the appointment of traders on the attention of the President. He procured letters from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs after seeing the Secretary of the Interior. Neither the President nor the Secretary of the Interior had the slightest idea of his being engaged in business. Witness testified that he was now in the employ of Bashear & Co., of Baltimore, as solicitor, at a salary of $200 per month. His solicitorship related entirely only with the Government, but with private parties. He obtained a contract from General Myers, of the Quartermaster's Bureau, but only to the extent of four or five hundred dollars. Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

FUNERAL OF LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.

LONDON, March 9.—The remains of the late Lady Augusta Stanley, who died on the first inst., were buried in Westminster Abbey to-day with great pomp. Queen Victoria and her daughters, Princess Beatrice and the Marchioness of Lorne, were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, the Earl of Shaftsbury and the Duke of Westminster, were chief pall bearers, The Duke of Northumberland, Bishop of London, Rt. Honorable W. E. Gladstone, Viscount Ebrill, Max Muller and many other distinguished persons followed in the procession. Dean Stanley, chief mourner, performed the burial services. The remains were interred in Westminster Abbey at the express desire of the Queen—an honor accorded few ladies.

SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN ON THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, March 9.—Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn was to-day presented with the freedom of the city of London. He made a long speech on the occasion, in which he expressed his satisfaction that in the Alabama Arbitration they had succeeded, at any rate, in vindicating the honor of England.

THE STRATHCLYDE INQUEST—RETURN OF MR. CAVE.

LONDON, March 9.—The jury in the adjourned inquest, at Poplar, on the Strathclyde disaster have returned a verdict. They find the captain of the Franconia to blame for the manner in which he navigated his vessel, that the collision occurred in consequence thereof; and that his conduct was greatly influenced by the pilot, whose behavior deserves grave censure. They conclude by pronouncing a verdict of manslaughter against the captain.

Mr. Cave has returned from his mission to Egypt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—EFFECT OF THE LOAD LINE ACT—VICTORIA'S NEW TITLE.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. MacIver asked whether there had been any diminution of the number of vessels lost in the Bay of Biscay since the adoption of the load line restriction.

Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that between February, 1874, and February, 1875, twenty-six steamers were lost, with 175 lives; and between February, 1875, and February, 1876, only two steamers were lost, with twenty-six lives.

Mr. Disraeli moved the second reading of the Titles bill, which declares that the title of the Sovereign shall be, "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen; Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India."

Mr. Disraeli refuted the objections that the title of Empress was not English and that the colonies were neglected. He declared that the colonists were Englishmen.

Maurice Brooks, Home-Rule member for Dublin city, inquired if the Queen, on assuming the new title, would extend clemency to the Fenian convicts.

Mr. Disraeli promised to reply to the question when the bill was passed.

Mr. Samuelson, member for Banbury, and an advanced Liberal, attacked the proposed change, and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Gladstone argued that there existed important States in India which were not under English dominion. If the bill should work a political change in their status, it was unjustifiable, and its passage would be an act of temerity, bordering on insanity. He urged the claims of the colonies, and concluded by announcing that he supported the motion to adjourn.

The Marquis of Harlington subsequently advised Mr. Samuelson to withdraw the motion for adjournment, but the Conservatives objected. The motion was finally rejected by a vote of 284 to 31. The bill then passed second reading.

Germany.

PUSHING THE ARNIM CASE.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says the petition of the Arnim family was refused in consequence of an unfavorable report made upon it by Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Justice. The preliminary inquiry against Arnim is now concluded. The indictment on which he is to be tried will shortly be handed to the High Court of State. It contains an important charge which has not before been publirhed. The Count is accused of conducting negotiations for the evacuation of the occupied provinces in France, with a result detrimental to the interests of Germany.

The Prussian police have been ordered to seize all newspapers containing sentences of excommunication pronounced by Roman Catholic Bishops.

France.

THE NEW MINISTRY COMPLETE.

PARIS, March 9.—The French Ministry has been definitely constituted as follows: M. Dufaure, Vice President of Council, Minister of Public Worship and Minister of Justice.
M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior.
M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Christophle, Minister of Public Works.
M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Admiral Fourichon, Minister of Marine.
M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance.
General de Cissey, Minister of War.
Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

All the members of the new Cabinet belong to the Left Center. The Ministry will communicate with the Chambers to-morrow, either by a written programme or through a speech by M. Dufaure.

Turkey.

A NEW TROUBLE IN THE PROVINCES.

BERLIN, March 9.—A fresh difficulty in the way of peace has arisen in Turkey. The Christian subjects of the Sultan have hitherto been exempt from military duty, and they now refuse to continue to pay the exemption tax and offer, instead, to give their military services. The Christians justify their action on the promise contained in the Sultan's order of full and perfect equality with the Mohammedans. The Sublime Porte refuses to accept, on the ground that Christians are not to be trusted in his army.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 9.—Steamships Sailer and Ethiopia, from New York, arrived out.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Embezzlement of Funds of Lucas County, Ohio.

TOLEDO, March 9.—Andrew Stephen, formerly County Treasurer, and William Kraus, Sr., proprietor of the late City Bank, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Lucas county, the former for embezzling county funds, and the latter for receiving and using the same. Neither party has been found as yet, and it is supposed both have left the city.

News has been received that the Cubans have sold their filibustering steamer, the Octavia, lately the Uruguay, with her cargo of arms, to a revolutionary party of Hayti, and that she is now flying the British flag.

POLITICAL.

State.

Edward T. Tuten and James P. Coburn have been elected Representative delegates from Centre county to the Republican State Convention, and S. D. Gray, Dr. E. A. Russel and John T. Johnson appointed Senatorial conferees.

The Lycoming County Democratic Standing Committee have elected Colonel Samuel Wilson, J. Gilmore and Perry H. Trombauer Representative delegates to the State Convention. Hon. O. H. Reighard was nominated for Senatorial delegate. A resolution in favor of General Hancock was defeated, the Hancockites getting kicked aside because some of the delegates favored a preference for Auditor General Temple.

At a meeting of the Fayette county Republican Committee on the 5th inst., Hon. G. W. K. Minor was elected Senatorial and W. R. Sweitzer and J. M. Thompson Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to cast their influence for Governor Hartranft for the Presidency; in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, as it favored the capitalist and consumer, and operated against the producer and laborer, and that the chairman of county committees constitute the State Committee.

Keystone Flour.

No Monopoly.

The Fort Wayne road again find that they have no monopoly of the Western flour trade, as F. W. Jenkins & Bro., of this city, will receive this week large shipments of their Rising Sun flour via the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Keystone Flour.

Exorbitant Freights

on Western flour is at an end, as the Baltimore and Ohio road are again carrying freight from Chicago to this city at reduced rates.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD CIGAR MAKER—Address, stating wages expected per M. C. F., Box 1144, Indiana, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house of five or six rooms. Address, stating location and rent, A. M., this office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER Printer; one who understands his business. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock at E. G. BASSFORD'S, 139 Sixth street.

WANTED—SALESMAN—WHO CAN command a good Southern trade, desires a situation in a wholesale house to travel South; best references given. Address, this office.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—BY A young man of industrious habits, with best of references, a situation in a retail dry goods store. Has had experience. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young man of good address, a situation in a store; is willing to work; has experience in jobbing notion trade; reference good. Address C., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—AT ONCE.

1 of $3,000, 2 or 3 years.
2 of $5,000, 2 or 3 years each.
1 of $1,500, 3 years.
2 of $1,000, 2 or 3 years each.
3 of $500, 2 or 3 years each.

THOS. K. PETTY,
158 Fourth avenue.

WANTED--INFORMATION.

WANTED—INFORMATION—IF THE heirs of Frederick Murray, deceased, who was a Riverman at St. Louis, Mo., about thirty years ago, and supposed to have come from or near Pittsburgh, will address MRS. E. POLLOCK, Attorney, 208 Pine, St. Louis, Mo., they will learn something to their advantage.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet on

SATURDAY, 11TH INST., AT 3 P. M.,

In the Common Pleas Court Room. A full attendance of members is desired.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

B. B. COURSIN,

Of McKeesport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the FORT PITT COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of A. H. English & Co., No. 98 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1876, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk, to serve during the ensuing year.

S. McCRICKART, President.
Pittsburgh, February 28, 1876.

DIVIDENDS.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—The President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS Per Share, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at the Banking House of M. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 8th inst.

JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 3, 1876. TTh&S

MINNESOTA FLOUR!

LARGE SHIPMENTS
To arrive this week via B. & O. Road, at reduced freight. The Ft. Wayne Road no longer have a monopoly.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
WHOLESALE FLOUR MERCHANTS.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A LARGE FURNISHED Front Room, at 254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—THREE ROOMS, suitable for a Physician or Dressmaker. Best location in the city—254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—FOUR-STORY Brick Building, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, Market street, near Fourth.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—FROM April 1st, the Brick Warehouse No. 8 Wood street. Inquire of S. McKEE & CO., 62 Water street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—DININGROOM, Kitchen and Bedroom, suitable for a Dressmaker. Have been occupied as such for two years. 254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc.; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—ON MT. WASHINGTON, modern House nearly new, containing 8 large rooms newly papered, and double attic, rent low to a good tenant. Address P. O. Box 219, city.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellar, built in good condition as to paint, paper, &c., on Center avenue. Rent low. Inquire at 254 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—IN Sewickley, a Furnished House, 8 Rooms and bath room; gas and water; nicely located near Station. Possession given 1st proximo. Address C. A. C., Lock Box 343, City.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING—Situate on Rebecca street, Allegheny, convenient to railroad and street cars; house contains 9 Rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, gas and heater. Inquire at 251 Liberty street, up stairs, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., daily.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A BRICK Dwelling House, situated on Aiken avenue, at Shady Side, P. R. R. Has parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry on first floor; 3 bedrooms and finished Attic on second floor; gas, hot and cold water range in kitchen; a large lot with fruit trees; will be rented reasonable. Apply at 190 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parkers, Dinlingtown and Kittanning Gas. Has hard and soft water; 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x200. Will be repaired. Situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSES—FIVE Brick Houses. Four of the Houses have 4 Rooms each, and one 9 and a Storeroom, well calculated for a Boarding and Storehouse. All have Finished Attics. I will rent them to good tenants, or will sell the block for the very small sum of $10,000. $4,000 or $5,000 in hand, balance in two yearly payments, with interest. The Lot is large, and has a frontage of 79 feet on Hatfield street not yet built on. For further information inquire of Col. JAS. B. DUFF, 129 Fifth avenue, or W. H. CHILCOAT, on Forty-fifth, near Hatfield street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL HOUSES in the Twelfth ward, cheap. Address OWNER, box 181, this office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, SOUND PAYING business for sale for good reason; $1,000 required. Address BUSINESS, this office.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBber Belting, Packing, Hose and Lace Leather, by THORP & CO., No. 114 Water street.

FOR SALE—MULES—A PAIR OF very fine, large, young Mules. Also a large Platform Spring Wagon and Harness, at 119 Water street.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL, STOCK AND Fixtures of a Confectionery in Philadelphia; manufacturing Confectionery in Philadelphia; central location. Address R., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portable, 6 second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer, T. CARLIN, corner of Locust and Diamond alley, Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR RENT—LEAD WORKS —The Citizens' White Lead Works, corner of Forty-f

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

BELKNAP is not running for Governer in New Hampshire. It is another Democrat, named MARCY.

JERE. BLACK has not refused to act as BELKNAP'S counsel. He is associated with BLAIR and CARPENTER in the case.

THE ex-Secretary of War was a Democrat in disguise, but CLYMER recognized him at once by the party strawberry mark.

THE Democratic leaders in Congress are like the Irishman in deep water who replied, on being told to swim, "How can I swim sure when I have no foothold?" There is no foothold for them.

THE mocking emptiness of so-called "high life" is nothing new. A century ago the poet YOUNG drew this striking picture of what it was then:

"Those pomps that to the great belong
Are but poor aids to mark them from the throng.
See how they beg an alms of flattery.
They languish, O, support them with a lie.
The rich, amid abundance, must request
Their humble friends to help them to be blest.
To see their treasures, hear their glory told,
And aid the wretched impotence of gold."

IT HAS been decided in TWEED'S case that when a number of persons conspire in a robbery, it is not necessary to prove upon the one that chances to be caught the precise amount of influence he exerted in the gang, nor the precise amount of money which he personally made away with, but that he is accountable for the whole sum stolen. TWEED now looks to TILDEN to refund the stolen money which the latter confesses he received from him.

THE question whether a congregation which changes its ecclesiastical relations can carry with it the church property has just been adjudicated in the case of the Emanuel Reformed Episcopal church at Louisville. The Chancellor decides that the donors of the property, having given it in trust to the Protestant Episcopal Church, even a subsequent change of purpose on their part could not divest the trust and change the ownership.

THE United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision upon the legal effect of a pardon granted by the President. It is held that it restores to its recipient all rights of property lost by the offense pardoned, unless the property has, by judicial process, become vested in other persons, or exceptions to that effect were prescribed by the pardon itself. For years to come, it is likely, a great deal of litigation at the South will involve the principle thus laid down.

THE people of Pueblo, Colorado, had a grand celebration, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, over the completion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, to that town. It there unites with the Denver and Rio Grand road. By the Atchison and Topeka road the distance from Kansas City to Pueblo is six hundred and thirty-two miles. From the same point to Denver, by the Kansas Pacific, it is six hundred and thirty-seven miles. Passengers are taken for the same price to Pueblo and Colorado Springs.

A MORE deliberate and diabolical attempt to usurp all the departments of a State government was never made on earth than is now being made by the White League impeachers in Mississippi. The Governor of that State appoints the judiciary. The Legislature is already in the hands of the Confederate Bourbons. If the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are removed from office, the Democratic President of the Senate will become Governor, and *he* will appoint the judges. It was to attain this object that a legitimate Republican majority of thirty thousand on a fair vote in the State was changed, by means of the Winchester rifle, to a majority of thirty thousand the other way. If this Southern question is permitted to run on unsettled much longer; if the fraud, intimidation and violence which have prevailed and still prevail in that section are not checked, it will evidently spread—for it is as contagious as leprosy in its character—until the free institutions of all those States are no more. At whatever cost, the Republicans of the South must in the ensuing election be guaranteed a fair say-so at the polls.

SENATOR GEORGE H. ANDERSON, of Pittsburgh, has formally announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Forty-third district, and the names of Mr. Russell Errett, present Clerk of the Senate, and General NEGLEY, late member, are discussed as competitors for the Republican nomination. When last heard from General NEGLEY was ruminating over his chances in politics and hovering about a grand jury in Washington that had just found a true bill against him for some little irregularities, such as are common in Washington these times. He was defeated in 1874 by Hon. James H. Hopkins in a district where he should have had a large majority, and it's not probable that with an unsavory Washington record and his overwhelming verdict of his own people against him, he will be renominated. This centennial year is likely to be memorable for several things, conspicuous among which will be the distaste of the worshippers of the eagle and the Fourth of July to elect men to public places, when it's not entirely certain that their services won't have to divide the time they would owe to the public service between promenading legislative halls and waltzing around in prisoners' docks.—*Philadelphia Times of Tuesday.*

Will Col. MCCLURE be kind enough to tell us where that Forty-third Congressional district is? If we mistake not, Senator ANDERSON has abjured all present claims to the Congressional nomination, and announced himself as a candidate for the State Senate. Rub up your eye-glasses, ALECK, and read the Senator's card more carefully.

CONGRESSMAN ROBBINS, of North Carolina, is a member of CLYMER'S committee. The following is the Associated Press report of his twittering in the House, on Wednesday, concerning the BELKNAP matter:

So far as he was concerned, he proposed to sail his craft boldly into this fight, until it was blown out of water, and that would not be done until he had blown off the heads of a few more thieves whom he knew of. [Applause from the Democratic side].

An honest man is generally a brave one, and these courageous utterances do not at all surprise us. ROBBINS was a Democratic member of the North Carolina State Senate in 1868. Charges of bribery and corruption were freely made by the Democrats against the Republican members of that Legislature. A committee of investigation was appointed, and ROBBINS placed thereon. After several weeks of thorough examination of witnesses, they reported to the Senate that but one member of that body was known to have received a bribe of any kind, and that he was one W. M. ROBBINS. After reading the report in the Senate, ROBBINS rose in his seat and confessed that he had taken the sum of twenty dollars as compensation for advocating the claim of a person who contested the seat of a Senator from Caswell county. He stated that he had at first concluded to deny the charge and put his veracity and character against STEPHENS, the man from whom he had received the money, but that, after deliberation, consultation with his wife, and some time spent in prayer, he concluded to make a clean breast of it to his brother Senators, and throw himself upon their clemency. He shed tears, and begged so piteously that he was not expelled or prosecuted for the offense, but was censured. He has been known in North Carolina ever since as Twenty Dollar or XX. ROBBINS. But it must be confessed that he is exactly the right sort of man to sit in judgment on BELKNAP.

THE necessity of checking the rapidly increasing local indebtedness of the country has led to the suggestion of many remedies for that evil, but one of the most serious difficulties in the way of practical reform arises from the custom of making low estimates and then largely exceeding them, meeting the deficiency by an increase of the bonded debt. The New Jersey Legislature apparently concludes that the case requires heroic treatment. At least it has just passed an act providing,

That if any Board of Chosen Freeholders, or any township committee, or any Board of Aldermen or Common Councilmen, or any Board of Education, or any Board of Commissioners of any county, township, city, town, or borough, in this State, or any committee or member of any such board or commission, shall disburse, order, or vote for the disbursement of public moneys, in excess of the appropriation respectively to any such board or committee, or shall incur obligations in excess of the appropriation and limit of expenditure provided by law for the purposes respectively of any such board or committee, the members thereof, and each member thereof, thus disbursing, ordering or voting for the disbursement and expenditure of public moneys, or thus incurring obligations in excess of the amount appropriated and limit of expenditures as now or hereafter appropriated and limited by law, shall be severally deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and on being thereof convicted shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment at hard labor for any term not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Harsh as this seems, a similar law would doubtless prove beneficial in a good many other Commonwealths of the Union.

DEMOCRATS OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE.

The course of the Democrats in the House of Representatives at Washington, in refusing to let the members of the committee who investigated BELKNAP give their testimony against him before the Grand Jury, demonstrates the purpose of the Democrats in Congress to obstruct and prevent, if possible, the conviction and punishment of the corrupt ex-Secretary of War.

The dramatic effort of the Investigating Committee in bringing their report before the House and the country, was intended, as is now plain, solely for effect on the pending election in New Hampshire. It was an effort, not to bring a guilty man to justice, but to wring a party benefit out of his crime. It was a partisan trick, and not an honest proceeding in the interest of honesty and pure government.

The Republicans in Congress and in the Administration have shown an entire willingness to prosecute BELKNAP to an early conviction and to subject him to the severest punishment known to the law; but that was no part of the Democratic plan. To permit the Republicans to get all the credit of convicting and punishing a detected thief would have frustrated the hope of the Democratic leaders to make party capital out of the developments; and hence they have labored with more than their usual zeal to prevent and obstruct the prosecution of a man whom they declare guilty without a trial.

The first step in this Democratic work of obstruction was CLYMER'S permission to MARSH, the main, and so far the only, witness against BELKNAP, to escape to Canada, beyond the reach of our legal tribunals. CLYMER told him to go away from Washington, well aware of the effect of his absence; and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that he was permitted to escape so as to make BELKNAP'S conviction impossible.

The second step was the refusal, on the part of the Democratic members of the Investigation Committee, to testify before the civil tribunals as to what they knew about the case; and the third step was the act of the Democratic majority of the House, by a purely party vote of 130 to 75, forbidding them to testify if summoned. The party is, therefore, on record as determined to prevent, as far as it can, the effort of the Republican authorities to enforce the laws against a notorious offender.

The excuse offered for this deliberate assistance given to BELKNAP is that the Administration had, by a Cabinet order, intimidated all witnesses by directing that all the participants in BELKNAP'S crime should be prosecuted, thus terrifying them into staying away from Washington; but this is too flimsy a veil to hide the schemes of the Democratic plotters. In the first place, no such order was ever issued, nor was it ever contemplated; and in the second place, MARSH had run off and found refuge in Canada *before* the Cabinet met to consult upon the case. No intimidation was attempted; and MARSH was got out of the way, by the Democratic leaders, solely for the purpose of obstructing the prosecution.

The odium of BELKNAP'S crime was thrown upon the Republicans because he was a member of what should have been a Republican Cabinet; but the odium of obstructing and defeating a prosecution of the criminal must rest upon the Democrats. They do not want him tried; and if he *is* tried, they do not want him convicted. If he should be acquitted for want of material and legal evidence against him, they will be held responsible for the escape of the needed witnesses, no matter how hard they may try to make party capital out of the failure of the trial brought about through their connivance and assistance.

There may be, and doubtless are, some political reasons for this Democratic dread of BELKNAP'S conviction. He was originally a Democrat, and married into a Rebel Democratic family in Kentucky; his attorneys and counsellors are eminent Democratic lawyers, and his most active helper in getting MARSH to fly the country was HUNTER CLARK, his college classmate and intimate social companion. All these things go together, and go a long way towards proving the Democratic purpose to shield him. So sure is BELKNAP of help from some such quarter that he has telegraphed to his Iowa friends that he will be all right in a few days. If he escapes, as he now supposes, the responsibility for it must rest on other than Republican shoulders; and we group these facts together, now, in order that, if such a result should happen, the public may know who to blame for it.

ANOTHER illustration of the ineffable soundrelism of which the "reform" Democracy is capable, has just come to light in New York city, in the shape of astounding frauds in the census returns, which show that the present Democratic leaders there are to the full as bold, dangerous and corrupt as was TWEED'S old gang. An examination was recently made of the new census taken under Democratic auspices in that city. The apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen in the State Legislature depends upon the population and number of voters in the various districts. According to these returns there are in that city 220,000 voters, whereas in 1875 there were only 120,000 voters, and the largest vote ever pretended to be cast, the glaringly fraudulent vote of 1868, was less than 155,000. In nearly every district in the city, it is proved, census takers have included females of all classes and children of all ages as voters to swell the number, in order to be more successful in carrying out the shameful attempt to stuff the ballot boxes on election day. The design appears to be not alone to increase the Democratic majority, but to *give* them one more Senator in the city and four or five more members of Assembly. The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

It was found by the census-returns that a wife, daughter, servants and children of a gentleman residing at No. 327 Fifth avenue, were counted as voters. This gentleman's children are now at Murray Hill, mainly composed of residences in which only a single family ordinarily is found. The usual vote of the district is about 300, but the Tammany Hall ballot-box stuffers have managed to show on paper 1,199 voters.

In the Seventeenth election district of the Fourth Assembly district, which includes in its limits Water and Cherry streets, there is not an alien according to the census returns. Every male in that district is returned as a citizen and a voter, which is palpably false and absurd to anybody in the least acquainted with that part of the city and its population. Some of the details of the rascality, as exposed by the New York *Times*, are almost sublime in their audacity. Perhaps no man has devoted so much time to the prevention of illegal voting in that city as United States Commissioner DAVENPORT. The *Times* says:

He has doubtless hitherto supposed that he was the only voter in his own house. But the census-taker knows better, and has returned as voters not only Mrs. Davenport but four children, the youngest of whom is aged one year, while the eldest has arrived at the mature age of eight. To be sure that these infants get safely to the polls, he has added as voters four females—servants, we presume—so that instead of being the sole monarch in his own house on election day, Mr. Davenport is only one in ten. Mr. Joseph D. Howard, instead of being the only voter in his house, finds the franchise shared by his wife and five minors ranging in age from eighteen months to nineteen years. The editor of an evening paper finds his wife, daughter and two minors at school outnumbering him by their ballots four to one, while a distinguished member of the legal profession, Luther R. Marsh, has his vote in common only with his wife and a minor nephew.

In every Assembly district of the city there have been found one or more election districts where these frauds have been unblushingly perpetrated. The real purpose of this infamous device is to rob the people of that State of their political rights by fraudulently carrying it for the Democracy in the next State and Presidential contest, as was done in 1868, when thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast for SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that operations are actively progressing on the new Erie Railroad route between the former city and Philadelphia. The managers are determined to have the route open for business at the earliest possible day, and are taking the best advantage of the prevailing mild weather. They anticipate securing a heavy business during this centennial year. Through trains will be run from Chicago to Philadelphia over the Lake Shore and Canada roads to Buffalo, and thence *via* the Erie road without change. The prospect is that the new line will at no distant day do a large grain business. The *Road*, a paper devoted exclusively to railway matters, directs attention to the fact that Buffalo is a common grain point, and undertakes to show that the future rail movement to Philadelphia will ultimately become as large as that to New York. The project is one of great importance to Buffalo, providing, as it does, a second unbroken route to Philadelphia, which in time will prove beneficial in more ways than one.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

We suggest that Mr. Clymer be investigated.

Ananias seems to be editing the *Post*, just now.

Boston is to have a fourth line of steamers to Liverpool.

There were 321 more deaths than births in New York last month.

The Republican party has received a good many rascals from the Democrats.

New York city, the Paradise of thieves, is also the Gibraltar of Democracy.

Belknap has simply returned to the Democratic pit from which he was digged.

California is going in for almonds. She has already gone for her almond-eyed Celestials.

The advice of the elder Weller should be placarded in all the Departments at Washington.

The latest sensation in Canada is the selling of bodies out of a Montreal deadhouse by the sexton.

Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota are now harvesting their spring freshets.

Shoo-fly Cox is about to issue a book entitled "Why We Laugh." It certainly is not at anything Sunset says.

Ominous. The annexation of Khokand brings Russia to within two hundred and twenty-five miles of England in Asia.

Another baby is born in the world's family of Republics. Here's your health, Servia, may you live long and prosper.

"Blow winds and crack your cheeks." There's to be a national convention of brass bands held in May, at Akron, Ohio.

Ben Hill says it requires a higher courage to forget than to indulge in animosities. How does *he* know? He never tried it.

Good for sore eyes. The introduction of the Latin instead of the German characters in the German newspapers, is contemplated.

What was once the famous "Island No. 10," in the Mississippi river, is now a very small patch of ground, and that will soon dissolve.

Vigorous. Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, expresses the opinion that "Beecher ought to be blown out of his pulpit."

Chicago has five hundred saloons that conduct their business illegally, having no license. They are nurseries of "reform" Democracy.

Calico is so cheap and eggs are so dear in the New England towns that two dozen of the latter will buy a dress pattern of twelve yards of the former.

The opium habit is making alarming progress among the population of San Francisco. Chinese opium-smoking dens are largely patronized.

Last month the Consolidated Virginia mine produced bullion worth $2,882,000. The yield for the current month is expected to exceed $3,000,000.

Allen, the Chicago and Iowa suspended banker, has been arrested in Chicago, at the suit of a party from whom he obtained a loan on worthless gas stock.

Locke has fished his "Petroleum V. Nasby" out of the Ohio swamp, where he left him last fall, and will soon exhibit upon the stage in a new play.

There will be a great many fascinating widows and Kentucky belles in Washington during the next four years, should the Democrats carry the next election.

Jenkins. Eight out of every ten of the leading journals in the principal cities of Europe are arranging to have correspondents in this country during the Centennial.

It has recently been demonstrated that iron will not rust, as is generally supposed, by the action of moist oxygen alone, but that the presence of carbonic acid is also necessary.

"The half-dozen Ineffable Incompetents" is what the Democrat Lebanon (Tenn.) *Herald*, calls the Supreme Court judges of that State. These be irreverent words, but then Democrats know each other.

A manuscript history of Virginia, preserved in the archives of the Southern Historical Society, has been discovered to be a copy of the oft-mentioned and supposed lost work by Edmund Randolph.

There is a heavy emigration from Virginia. The Harrisonburg *Register* says: If other portions of the State are losing citizens as rapidly as Rockingham, it will require tremendous efforts to prevent the State from being depopulated.

PERSONAL.

The cause of Colonel Fred. Grant going on his post is the liquidation of the business of Grant & Sherman, bankers. They will shortly wind up their affairs.

General Belknap is said to have sent a telegram to one of his relations in Keokuk, Iowa, on Saturday, saying, "Do not lose one moment's sleep on my account. I shall come out all right yet." As how, pray?

A New York German newspaper writer, an intellectual gentleman, fell from his chair in the Astor Library room the other day, from that weakness which comes of hunger. Brains and muscle tread upon about the same plane in "hard times."

If Richard Henry Dana, Jr., accepts the mission to England, he will be the sixth Minister who has been sent to the Court of St. James from Massachusetts. John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Charles Francis Adams and John Lothrop Motley—three of whom are still living—have been Ministers to Great Britain chosen from that State, and together they have served for eighteen years.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* is mistaken in his assertion that Mr. Parton's case is unprecedented. Some fifty years ago a Baptist preacher in Connecticut, "Elder Anderson," married a widow Douglass with two children, whose name they were to give to Mrs. Douglass Anderson died, and the Elder married the daughter. A son, whose father was his grandfather, and whose mother was his sister, was the fruit of the union.

"But the end thereof is death." In the summer of 1850 Harian Case, Collector for the port of Sandusky, Ohio, stole $22,000 in gold, customs revenue, from the Government, and ran away with the wife of his Deputy Collector, Henry Francis. For years nothing was heard of the parties. An Ohio missionary on the Island of Ceylon recently met Case and Mrs. Francis there, the latter dying from a broken heart, and now dead. Mr. Francis left Sandusky shortly after the defalcation and elopement, and is supposed to have committed suicide. Case was formerly Collector at Buffalo, and is well known all along the lakes.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The muck rollers of the La Belle and Top mills, in Wheeling, W. Va., who recently struck against a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages, have gone to work at the reduced rates.

The work on the new sewing machine buildings, at Downingtown, Pa., is progressing as rapidly as the weather will permit. The foundry and machine shops are ready for roofing.

It appears rather curious that the largest cotton mill in America should be in Canada, but, nevertheless, this appears to be the fact according to the following statement by a Canadian newspaper. The largest cotton mill in this country is in course of erection at Valleyfield, near Montreal. The main building is 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, and is five stories in height. Near this structure is another three-story building, sixty-five feet by forty-five. All the walls are of stone. To drive the 37,500 spindles and the 700 looms, there is a good water power and three turbines of about 250 horse power each. A bleachery capable of bleeching every week 10,000 pieces of forty yards each is also being constructed, and it is claimed that the annual capacity of the mill will be six million yards, or 3,500 pieces of medium white shirtings per week. The company include in their directorate the names of Sir Hugh Allen, Alexander Cross, Wm. Angus, J. K. Ward, A. F. Gault, J. R. Thibaudeau, John Prait, E. K. Greene and John Hodgson.

OHIO NEWS.

George Hecker, of Dayton, has given $500 bail to appear before the United States Court to answer a charge of crooked beer transactions.

A match game of ten-pins, between Portsmouth and Chillicothe, was completed Saturday night, Chillicothe winning by 134 points.

Judge R. W. P. Muse, formerly editor of the Zanesville *Aurora*, has been elected President of the Parsons, Newton and Ellsworth Railroad, in Kansas.

STATE NEWS.

Jersey Shore aspires to the possession of a steam fire engine.

A new weekly paper is talked of at Girard, Erie county.

The Philadelphia House of Correction now has 1,726 inmates.

A tramp was found dead at Bennington Furnace, Blair county, on the 3d inst.

The Germans of Reading will hold a Centennial jubilee on the 19th of June.

Allentown's police force is to be cut down twenty-five per cent.—from twelve to nine men.

Robinson Post, No. 20, G. A. R., of Hazleton, has suspended. There is now no post in the place.

S. A. Davenport bought the Erie *Gazette* establishment for $700, at constable's sale, on Tuesday.

Work has been commenced in Williamsport on a new opera house, to be finished within a year.

During the first seven days of March the Philadelphia Receiver of Taxes received $2,069,175.

A child of Conrad Miller, of Harrisburg, was so badly scalded on the 6th inst. that it died on the 8th.

Mr. Lafayette Gray, of Sullivan, packed 4,458 pounds of butter during the year 1875, from twenty cows.

Emma Burger, a cripple, aged nineteen, was struck by a train at Marietta, on the 4th inst., and fatally injured.

Lewis Pelouze, one of the oldest typefounders in the country, died in Philadelphia on Sunday, of paralysis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephens, of Bentleyville, Washington county, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary recently.

Mary Clark, aged thirty-five years, fell dead from heart disease in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, on the 7th inst.

Simon J. Miller, the defaulting Treasurer of Westmoreland county, has been arrested at the instance of his bondsmen, and is now in jail.

A man, formerly cashier in a New Orleans bank, was carted to the Reading lockup on a wheelbarrow, the other day, being too drunk to walk.

An eight-year-old son of Cyrus Longanecker, of Palmyra, Lebanon county, fell and broke his neck on the 3d inst., while playing in the loft of the barn.

Mrs. George Reifsnyder, of Lower Heidelberg township, celebrated her ninetieth birthday a few days ago. She is unusually active for a person of her age.

Frank Steel, son of D. R. Steel, the night dispatcher at Altoona, was run over by a train of cars at Huntingdon, on Saturday night, and instantly killed.

Harry Snyder, of Clearfield, after six week's work, at odd moments, has just completed a picture frame that contains three thousand two hundred and twenty-two pieces of wood.

Henry Beaver, of Chester, Delaware county, has a Bible that was printed in 1599, or 277 years ago. It has in it a record of a birth in 1624, of a death in 1629, and of a marriage in 1732.

The late clerk of the Berks county almshouse has accused the ex-steward of that institution of unlawfully appropriating goods to his own use, and the two have gone to law about it.

John Phillips, a miner, while adjusting a water trough near the top of Fisher's slope, Pottsville, on the 8th inst., slipped and fell down the shaft, a distance of 200 feet. He was instantly killed.

Three boys, Love, Neely and Dawson charged with bugiary, escaped from the McConnellsville jail Friday night, by breaking the wall. The Sheriff offers $100 reward for their apprehension.

At the oil region hotels, when a stranger is inclined to talk loud, blow his own trumpet and monopolize the conversation at table, a plate of cheese is sent to him, as a delicate hint to "cheese it."

Rev. C. G. Erlenmeyer, for thirty-four years pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Freeburg, died on the 7th inst., at his residence in that place, of pneumonia, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* gives a two-column *expose* of one John E. Walker, who tried to pass himself off in that city as a Government detective, while in fact he is a blackmailer and general blackguard.

An old Quaker almshouse, which has stood at the corner of Fourth street and Willings alley, Philadelphia, for one hundred and fifty years, will be demolished in a few days, to give place to a more modern structure.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: An old man of seventy-one, residing on Tenth street, this city, had his heart bereaved last Thursday by becoming the father of a fine baby. Father, mother and child are doing well.

Peter Miller, an industrious Polish sailor, who once owned a farm near Easton, was robbed by his son and son's wife, became reduced in circumstances and much depressed, and is now missing. It is feared he committed suicide.

Joseph Mishon, of Williamsport, celebrated his 102d birthday on the 8th inst. Is is not true that he has accepted a position as catcher in a base ball club. He is still hearty, however, and may show up on several more annual visits.

Shoemakersville has a sleep walker. A few nights ago he rose from his bed and took a stroll through the house. After finishing his walk he went up to a large desk in his room, pulled out one of the deep drawers and laid down in it. The desk tilted over, fell on him and woke him up.

The judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, have determined to depart from the long established custom of pronouncing sentence upon convicted criminals in the presence of a crowded court room. Only those who are by law entitled to be present will in the future be admitted.

Mrs. John Ream, wife of a repairman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, residing in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, gave birth to triplets—two sons and a daughter—on the 7th inst. At last accounts mother and children were doing well. Three grams to the bundle is extra good measure.

Mrs. James DeHaven died in Lancaster county, last week, aged ninety-six years. Up to within a short time previous to her death she frequently arose in the morning before the rest of the family, and made the fire, and she did a great deal of knitting, piecing, patch-work and other sewing, all without the aid of glasses.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: On Sunday morning last William George, better known as "Old Billy," who lived by himself in an old house on the Krebs estate, in North Manheim township, was found dead in his house. He was lying on the floor with his face and one hand partially eaten by rats. He was last seen alive on Thursday.

There were 362 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 188 adults and 174 minors; 125, or more than thirty-three per cent. of the whole number of deaths, were caused by diseases of the respiratory organs; while apoplexy took 8, cancer 9, cerebro-spinal meningitis 6, heart disease 7, scarlet fever 10, typhoid fever 7, inflammation of brain 15, marasmus 8, old age 17, and small-pox 9.

According to the report of Secretary of Internal Affairs MacAdams, thirteen counties in this State have no debt, viz: Adams, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Centre, Columbia, Cumberland, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Snyder, Warren and Wayne. The aggregated debt of the other counties of the State is $67,492,951 of. Philadelphia pulls more, comparatively, than any other county, monopolizing $60,658,332 40 of this "blessing."

As Franklin Slaymaker, of the Gap, Lancaster county, was taking up rocks on a clearing of Zachariah B. Williams, he dug up two Indian stew-pans, cut out of soapstone, besides a considerable quantity of broken pieces of pots. John Bitzer, of the same place, recently found a stone of about the size of a common chopping ax, near the same place.

If your next door neighbor has a little patch of ground which he intends to convert into a garden this spring, it is your duty, as a free-born American citizen, to purchase ten or a dozen chickens and let them run at large after he gets all his seeds in. Nothing lends so much excitement and healthful exercise and earnest profanity to garden-making as driving out your neighbor's chickens.—*Norristown Herald.*

Philadelphia is agitating the question of subterranean telegraphs, in order to do away with poles and wires in the streets, and has sued the Western Union Company to compel that corporation to bury its wires. In the course of the trial a message of 128 words was sent to London, inquiring how underground wires worked there, and a reply containing 108 words, stating that their performance was highly satisfactory, was received—all in the course of forty-five minutes. Quick work.

Mrs. Elizabeth Covode, widow of the late Colonel George Covode, of Westmoreland county, died in Washington city on Sunday last. She was a granddaughter of General Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary fame, her maiden name being Robb. Since her husband's death, which occurred several years ago, she had been employed in the Department of the Interior, at Washington, as a clerk, and was beloved and esteemed by all who came in contact with her. Her sister, Mrs. Armitage, resides at Lockport, Westmoreland county.

The village of Tidioute is smacking its lips over a rich sensation which has just come to light there. The case, which is a strange one, includes a lawsuit, a marriage for money, a disappointment and a sudden disappearance. The condensed facts are these: Recently a widow lady, past the prime of life, sued a prominent citizen of that place for the amount of a note, about $20,000, which had been discovered after the death of her husband. The gentleman claimed that the note was not a just one and contested it in the courts. Fortune favored the widow and she won the suit. Soon after a young man began courting her, and a few weeks ago they were privately married. After the marriage had been consummated the citizen carried the case up to the Supreme Court, where he got a decision in his favor. It is supposed that this dampened the young man's love, at any rate the whole family has suddenly disappeared from Tidioute society.

The Somerset *Herald* says: On the morning of the 16th ult., Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hall, residing near Pattonville Gap, in Stepewell township, left their little boy, a child past two years of age, in the house by himself, the morning being too cold for the mother to take him with her while she attended to necessary out door work. A short time after the father, while watering the horses near the house, saw the child sitting in his chair by the window and thought that something was wrong with him. Hastening into the house he was met by him coming toward the door and saying, "Papa, fire burn Jimmie." The clothes were in a manner burned off him, and the skin and flesh of his body burnt and seared. He also had evidently inhaled the flames and heat so that his lungs were in the same condition. What the brave little fellow had suffered, as the woolen clothes burned slowly on his body, can only be imagined. From the time his father met him until his death, three hours after, he made no complaint though he talked in his childish way until a few minutes of his death. A charred splint of pitch pine near the stove told how he had set his clothes on fire.

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Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is now prepared for and intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1876.

The situation among the banks remains easy and calls for no further remarks than those frequently made heretofore, concerning the abundance but cautious management of capital. In stocks and securities the principal feature to note is the persistant manner in which the price of Allegheny Valley Railroad income sevens is gradually advancing, the latest transactions being at 57¾, an advance of ¼. Other quotations of leading Pennsylvania securities are: Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage sixes 104¾; Pennsylvania Railroad stock 57¾. In local bank stocks there have been no news to report. The New York *Shipping List* has the following on the downward movement of bank stocks here, a similar movement to which, here, as recorded in these columns some time ago:

Prices of all our city bank stocks have recently had a downward tendency, and as a body, now rule lower than for some years past. The depression has been quite marked since the panic of 1873. The causes are to be found in the large failures succeeding that disastrous era, entailing severe losses to many of our leading banking institutions, the excessive accumulation of money in the commercial centers, consequent upon the stagnation of general trade throughout the country, and, we say aid, the general distrust and the loss of mercantile credit, together with a general curtailment of commercial transactions both at home and abroad, all tending to reduce the rates of interest, and making it impossible for the banks to keep up a large line of profitable discount—their expenses going on at inflation prices. Some of them have passed their usual dividends, and others, though doubtless solvent, feel the effects of prolonged depression of business. This is also shown by the reduced quotations for their stocks.

Banks with capitals of over one million of dollars fare the worst, and it is acknowledged that when dividends are declared, they are rarely anything like previous accumulations of profits paid. We have in our mind a bank recognized as first-class, earning and declaring eight per cent. per annum in profits, worth "on the books" considerably over par, whose stock can be bought for some fifteen per cent below par. Surely these low prices will attract investors, as banks pay the personal tax of their stockholders, which is worth at least three per cent. per annum to the holder. This state of things can not, we think, last much longer, as a revival of business, which must come at no very distant period, will enhance their profits and give their stock higher market values.

—From the summary published by the State Insurance Commissioner, we have tabulated the following abstract, showing the condition of the twenty-five fire and marine insurance companies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny on January 1, 1876, and their operations for the year previous. The exhibit is an interesting one, and shows a satisfactory degree of strength in the condition of our insurance companies and a careful conservative management. The following is the abstract:

Name of Company.	Gross Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Expenditures of 1875. Losses.	Commissions.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Income from Interest, Rents, &c.	Premiums Received.	Total Receipts.	Risks written during the year.	Net amount at risk, Jan. 1, 1876.	Capital.
Allegheny City	$ 200,000	$ 100,000	$ 50,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 70,000	$ 10,000	$ 100,000	$ 110,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 100,000
Allemannia, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Citizens', Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Commercial, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Diamond, Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Duquesne, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Eagle, Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Enterprise, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Fayette, Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Fire Association, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Franklin, Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Germania, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Humboldt, Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Iron City, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Keystone, Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Liverpool, London & Globe, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Manufacturers', Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Mechanics', Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Merchants', Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Monongahela, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Pittsburgh Underwriters	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Reliance, Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Safeguard, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000
Union, Pittsburgh	200,000	100,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000
Western, Pittsburgh	1,000,000	500,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	550,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	500,000

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 9, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	----
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¼	118¼	----	----	----
5-20's, 1865	118¼	118¼	----	----	----
5-20's, 1865, registered	117¾	117¾	----	----	----
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¾	121¾	----	----	----
5-20's, 1867	121¾	121¾	----	----	----
5-20's, 1868	122½	122¾	----	----	----
10-40's	113¾	113¾	----	----	----
10-40's, coupons	113¾	113¾	----	----	----
Currency 6's	126¾	126¾	----	----	----
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾	----	----	----
Western Union Tel	68¾	68¾	67¾	68	----
Quicksilver	17¾	17¾	----	----	----
Pacific Mail	23	23¼	22¾	23¼	22¾
Panama	96½	----	96½	----	----
Adams Express	107½	----	107	----	----
Wells, Fargo & Co	68¾	----	68¾	----	----
American Express	63	----	63¼	----	----
United States Express	87	----	87	----	----
New York Central	115½	116¼	116	----	115¾
Erie	18¾	----	17¾	----	18
Michigan Central	64¾	----	----	63¾	64
Michigan Southern	63¾	63¾	63	63	----
Illinois Central	----	----	----	102¾	----
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	----	93¾	93¾	----
Chicago & Northwest	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	----
Do. preferred	65	----	65	65	----
Rock Island	----	----	----	103¾	----
St. Paul	43¾	----	43¾	----	43¾
Wabash common	3	3	3	----	----
Fort Wayne	103¼	----	103	----	----
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	20¾	----	----	----
Union Pacific	70¾	70	----	67	----
Harlem	144	----	142	----	----
Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾	----	18¾	----	----
Atlantic & Pacific pref	----	----	----	43¾	43¾
Iron Mountain	27	----	25	----	----
C., C., I. C. & O	4½	----	4½	----	4½
South Carolina, Ap'l	36	----	----	----	----
South Carolina, July	36	----	----	----	----
Missouri's	104¾	----	----	----	----

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	----	----	57¾
Reading	----	----	51¾
United Co's of N. J	142½	143¾	----
Oil Creek	63½	64½	----
Lehigh Valley	62¾	63	----
Central Transportation	48¾	49¾	----
Empire Transportation	52½	53	----
P., C. & St. L. in b	----	----	85

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Customs receipts $250,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $154,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling steady at 487¾@488¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾ and closed at 114¾. Carrying rates 1@3½ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm and in good demand. State securities dull. In the *Stock Exchange* Wabash was confined mostly to Lake Shore, Western Union and Pacific Mail. Outside of these shares the market was dull. Lake Shore was strong and Western Union and Pacific Mail almost steady. Ohio and Mississippi advanced ¾ per cent., and Union Pacific declined ¾ per cent., closing at 68¾. Canton declined to 41¾ and at the close rallied to 43 bid, 45 was asked. There was rather more than usual done in long sellers' options today, generally sixty days, chiefly in Western Union and Lake Shore, about ¾ to ¼ per cent. under the price in a regular way. Transactions 175,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 51,000 Western Union, 67,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 7,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	67¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Pacific Mail	23¼	Do. preferred	9¾
Adams Express	105	Ft. Wayne	104
Wells-Fargo Ex	67	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	63	Do. preferred	18¼
U. S. Express	74½	Chicago & Alton	103¾
New York Central	115¾	Do. preferred	108
Erie	18	Ohio & Mississippi	21
Do. preferred	35	Indiana Central	45
Harlem	143	Illinois Cent. & Quincy	113¾
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾
Mich. Central	64¾	Delaware & Lack.	118
Lake Shore	63¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	43
Illinois Central	102¾	Union Pacific stock	68¾
Cleve. & Pitts	93¾	Central Pac. bonds	95¾
Northwestern	43¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	66	Do. land-grants	103
N. J. Central	106¾	Mariposa	7¾
Rock Island	110¾	Do. preferred	8
St. Paul	43¾	Panama	132½
Do. preferred	86¼	Missouri Pacific	13

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	122¾
5-20's, 1868	123		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42	Virginia, new	34
Tennessee, new	42	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, March 9, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate for the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94 11-16; for account 94 5-16. United States 10-40's, 105½; new 5's, 105¾; Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 15¾; preferred 30.

PARIS, March 9.—Rentes 66 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

BREMEN, March 9.—Gold 114¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 35; @35¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1876.

Trade was noticeably enlivened by the bright and favorable weather this afternoon, and a considerable increase took place in the volume of traffic in groceries, dry goods, general merchandise, etc. Grain continued sluggish and the warmth of the day exercised a depressing influence on some of the leading staples of country produce. In groceries the strong tendency of refined sugars was still the feature, while coffee was steady. No important alterations in quotations were noted, as values were generally unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,320	Corn, bus	800
Butter, pkgs	145	Wheat, bus	2,520
Potatoes, bus	940	Rye, bus	60
Hay, cars	150	Oats, bus	6,000

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—The market continued steady with a rather firm tendency, but no quotable change. We quote choice $1 00@4 52 ₱ bbl; mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—There was a firm feeling and a steady jobbing trade, though not in large volume, at former prices. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel; in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BUTTER—The warm weather exercised a softening influence on the butter market, and while the receipts were in fair demand there was an easy tendency all around. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 30@31c ₱ lb; prime to choice 27@29c; common to fair rules at 15@25c.

CHEESE—The market is steady with a limited demand, and a light stock in first hands. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a dull and slow market. We quote common to choice apples at 3@11c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 13@15c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 10c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 3@9c per lb.

EGGS—The market is still weak and depressed, under the influence of a heavy stock and the warm weather. The ruling quotation was 16c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continued firm with an active demand for choice grades. Values are steady and unchanged. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber and red wheat flour $7 25@7 50; 7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minne-ota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@8 75; spring wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 5 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 90c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

GRAIN—The grain trade was sluggish and dull to-day with trade ruling at unchanged values. Wheat was quiet and nominal. Quotations are as follows: Michigan white $1 30@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 34; amber $1 36@1 39; Northwestern red $1 33@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 10@1 22; mixed corn 89c@$1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat. No. 1 spring at $1 27@1 30. Corn is quiet and decidedly dull. We quote new shelled at 49@53c for yellow; 48@49c for high-mixed; 46@47c for low-mixed; new car lots 48@50c for yellow; prime Kansas do 52@54c; mixed 45@47c. Oats showed no new features. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 42@44c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 42@43c. Rye is very quiet and unchanged. Barley is without quotations; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 85@95c. Malt is quiet and steady at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

HAY—The overstock of hay offering upon this market continues unabated, and the dullness and depression in prices generally still continues unabated. We quote upland prairie at $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2 do $13 00@15 00.

POULTRY—The market is easy. We quote dressed chickens at 13@16c ₱ lb; turkeys 13@16c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 50@60c per pair.

POTATOES—We quote from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance.

SEEDS—We quote clover seed a little firmer at $9 00@9 10 in round lots; $9 25 in a jobbing way; timothy seed in fair demand at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

Groceries.

The trade in staple groceries was moderately active to-day. Sugar was firm, tending upward, while coffees were steady. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	10 @9c
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	9⅞@10
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	9¾@9¾c
Good Rio	21	Extra C—yel.	9¾@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	32	Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11¾c
Rio in papers	26@27	Crushed	11¾c
20 grades do	24@25	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	24@26c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	34c	Good fair N. O	8 c
Java, in bulk	32c	Fully do	8½c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	80c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50c@	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	40c@	Strictly ch. N. O	50@55c
Oolong	25c@	Prime	50c
Fancy	1 00	Good	50c
Unclassified	35c@	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	7½@8c	Refined drips	60c
Silver gloss	9c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carlina	7 @8c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	7 @8	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	@1 25
Louisiana	6¼@7	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7	Rabbit's best, ₱ box	6 75
Candles.		Gold do	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4 50
Stearine	13½c	German mottled do	4 50
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	$4 20

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—	
Spun. roll	60@63c
Black Navy	50@55c
Black Twist	53@58c
Louisville Navy	60@62c
Louisville Cav	55@60c
Virginia Navy	53@58c
Virginia Cavendish	53@58c
Virginia Cav	53@58c
Double Thick	60@63c
Flounders	50@75c
Bright pounds	63c@$1
Black Quarters	53@58c
Rough & Ready	56@63c
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c
Fine Cut	83@42c
Cut and Dry	33@42c
Scotch Snuff	65@75c
Black Snuff	60@80c

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 lb Burnett's peas	$1 00	2 lb blackberries	$2 50
2 lb common pears	2 00	2 lb blueberries	2 00
2 lb pineapple	2 00	2 lb white cherries	2 75
2 lb quinces	2 00	2 lb red cherries	2 00
2 lb raspberries	2 75	2 lb gooseberries	1 50
2 lb strawberries	2 00	2 lb green gages	3 00
2 lb lima beans	2 00	2 lb egg plums	3 00
2 lb string beans	1 50	2 lb damson plums	2 50
2 lb Miller's corn	2 25	2 lb peaches	1 75
2 lb peas	2 25	3 lb peaches	2 25
3 lb tomatoes	1 65	3 lb pie peaches	1 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without important change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ₱ lb. Figs—Smyrna 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 26c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 12c; Sicily filberts 13c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Sapicoa 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—A steady trade at reduced prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess shore	32 00	Round herring	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake do, bt bbls	3 75
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smoked bloaters, bx	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ b	6¼c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Medium do do	5¼c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Medium do do	4¾c
No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
Large No. 3 do	11 50	Halibut do	14½c
Whitefish	5 75	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acids.			
Acetic	12 @	Magcal	80 @
Citric	70 @	Carb	75 @
Oxalic	17 @	Morph sulcr	4 @
Sulphuric	8 @	Morph No. 1	1 85 @
Tartaric	55 @	*Oils.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 18 @	Anise	3 50 @
Ammonia.		Bergamot	5 75 @
Carb	16 @	Castor	1 13 @
Muriate	6 @	Cassia	2 25 @
Aq. Amm. 20	20 @	Cloves	1 60 @
Aqua	8 @	Cod liver	1 00 @
Arsenic	5 @	Lemon	3 40 @
Ashes.		Linseed, bl	60 @
Soda	4 @	Linseed, bbl	65 @
Bal Copa	90 @	Neats F. gal	90 @
Baryta, gal	2 75 @	Olive, gal	1 75 @
Bark.		Olive, qr-gls	1 00 @
Cinchona	22 @	Olive, pt-gls	50 @
Cinch red	1 20 @	Origan	75 @
Elm, pulv	70 @	Pepper	1 75 @
Elm, com	20 @	Rosemary	1 00 @
Blue Mass.		Sassafras	60 @
American	4 @	Sperm	2 20 @
Eastern	11 @	Tanners, gal	80 @
German	9 @	Tanners, bbl	85 @
Blue vit	11 @	Wintg'n	1 40 @
Borax ref	14 @	Opium, Tr	6 00 @
Brim rod	5 @	Pl'Paris, bbl	3 75 @
Florsul	8 @	*Potass.*	
Canomel	80 @	Bichrom	22 @
English	2 @	Chlorate	45 @
Camp ref	30 @	Iodide	2 75 @
Canthar's	1 75 @	Prussiate	45 @
Chan Gerb	90 @	Quin sulphr	2 30 @
Roman	35 @	Rosin	4 00 @
Chlorof'm	1 00 @	Sal Rochelle	45 @
Cloves	55 @	Saltpetre	10 @
Cochineal	70 @	Soda, bi-carb	5 @
Conlye, case	4 00 @	Ipec pow	1 @
Copperas, ₱	2 @	Jalap pow	60 @
Cr'm Tar	46 @	Liquorice	18 @
Cubebs	75 @	Rhub E.	1 75 @
Cudbear	25 @	Sars Hon	90 @
Emery Emb	10 @	Senega	1 00 @
Et Nit spish	45 @	Valer Emb	38 @
Epsom	3½ @	Vermon	25 @
Ext Logwd	13¾ @	Sal Ammon	16 @
Ext Cal'sh	38 @	Epsom	3 @
Italian	55 @	Soda	3 @
Ext Slippy	3 @	*Seed.*	
Fustic	3 @	Canary	15 @
Galls Aleph	40 @	Hemp	7¾@
Gums.		Cardamn	2 00 @
Arabic stch	20 @	Mustard	8 @
" White	30 @	Senna Alx	25 @
Myrrh T'k	55 @	" Fin	35 @
Shellac	32 @	*Soda.*	
Trag. sift'd	35 @	Bi Carb	5 @
" Flake	90 @	Soap Cast	18 @
Hoffm's Anod	1 00 @	" Cast wh	20 @
Indigo Madi	1 00 @	Sugar L'd'n	25 @
Spanish	1 10 @	Targ spegal	45 @
Iodine resub	4 00 @	*Varnishes.*	
Jamic Berg	4 @	Copal, No. 1	2 25 @
Logwood, ₱	2¾@	Japan, No. 1	75 @
Mace	1 45 @	Lac Spirit	1 00 @
Madder	14 @	Ven Red	2 @

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases	6 00
Less quantity	6 50
Family laundry (50 cases)	4 75
Potash—30 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00
Less quantity	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	4½@4¾c
Less quantity	5 @5½c
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½@2¾c
Less quantity	3 @3½c
Sal soda—25 bbls	2½@2¾c
Less quantity	3 @3½c
Caustic soda—30 drums	6¼@6½c
Less quantity	6¾@7c
Copperas—20 bbls	1 75
Less quantity	2 @2½c
Porous alum—20 bbls	2½@2¾c
Less quantity	3 @3½c
Sulphuric acid	2½@2¾c
Muriatic acid	2½@2¾c
Nitric acid	6½@7c
Chlorid of calcium	6½@7c
Pure alumina	6 @6½c
Lump alum	3¾@3½c
Terms, cash in 30 days.	

WHITE LEAD PAINTS &c.—We are in receipt of a revised price list from the manufacturers of white lead and quote as follows:

	Per Pound.
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 and 500 ₱ kegs	10 c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 12½ ₱ kegs	10½c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 25 ₱ tin pails, 100 ₱ cases	11 c
Strictly pure white lead in oil, in 12½ ₱ tin pails, 100 ₱ cases	11¼c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	9 @11 c
Yellow Montagne Co.'s French tints	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	9 @11 c
Putty	3¼@4c
Spirits turpentine, per gallon, in barrel lots	45 @50 c

ASHES—The market was not very active, but current rates are: Soda ash, common, 3@3½c; refined do 3½@4c; nitric 4c; pearl 7½c; potash 7c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 5@5½c; flour spar 2½@2¾c per ₱.

General Merchandise.

ALUM—The demand is sluggish and the market very dull at easy prices as follows: ₹ $8 00@9 00 per barrel; ₹ lb 3c @ ₹ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins or 22 gallons, $23 00; barrels, 44 gallons, $33 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 dozen bottles, $4 50 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by Cox, Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazbourne's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 15@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are easy at $1 12@1 15 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 23c; Baltimore A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2¼ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel 32c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $1 00; 7 ounce $1 75 ₱ dozen; 5 ounce $1 50 ₱ dozen; 3 ounce $1 00; 2 ounce 80c ₱ dozen; 1 ounce 50c ₱ dozen. Cheese—Factory, 9½@10c; Eggs during Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 17@18c; Western 14@17c.

BROOMS—The following are the current rates of local manufacturers:

Patent screw ferule carpet	$ 4 25
No. 4 extra parlor	4 00
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 25
No. 5 hurl, 3 string, first quality	3 00
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 75
No. 3 hurl, 2-string, first quality	2 25
No. 5 stock brush, 3-string	2 50
No. 4 stock brush, 3-string	2 25
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 25
No. 2 common	2 00
No. 3 shakers	1 75@1 90
Toy brooms	1 50@1 75
Toy whisk brooms	1 25@1 50

BROOM CORN—The demand for long brush is dull, or brush that will work up into a choice broom is good, while the stock is light and the market firm. We quote: Hurl brush 6c; self-working brush 5½c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tip

Y MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 9, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th't.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.134	32	60	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.967	50	50	S.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P. M..	29.989	47	62	E.	Gentle	Fair.

WIND.

Mean barometer....30.019 Highest thermom....57
Mean thermom..... 44 Lowest thermom.....30

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWF

Horses Stolen.

Two horses were stolen Wednesday night, from the stable of Henry Willey, at Parnassus, Westmoreland county. One was a light bay gelding and the other a dark gray mare. The horses were seen yesterday morning in East Liberty. A small reward is offered for their recovery and the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

The Nation Trust Company.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Mr. George Shiras, counsel for the stockholders, stated that the committee of creditors, five in number, had been in constant session, that all the securities of the Nation Trust Company had been examined and in the main approved. On Wednesday next day they had hoped to get through, but found it impossible. So the speaker and Mr. Schoyer, as counsel, asked that a few more days be allowed for their work, till next Wednesday. The court agreed thereto.

Church Concert.

A grand vocal concert will be given in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, on next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath school. A chorus of sixty voices, under the leadership of Professor Burgess, will render some popular airs of sacred, secular, humorous and sentiment music. The Norwich avenue church choir and part of the Trinity church choir will participate. Miss Colville, a talented artist of some note, is announced to sing a solo. The admission is placed at fifty cents.

The Cliff Mines.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Scully & Co., proprietors of the Cliff Mines, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, are doing a very fine business in the mining and shipping, by river and rail, of their Youghiogheny gas, steam and forge coal. The firm is composed of Messrs. W. J. Scully and S. D. Scully, both well known, competent and reliable business men. They are now loading for parties by river, and shipping also by rail. The office is at the corner of Eighth and Josephine streets, South Side, and the city office at No. 120 Water street.

Attempted Robbery.

Wednesday evening Mr. Marquis, foreman in one of the shops of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, who resides on Fremont street, Allegheny, sent his son, aged about ten years, to his bootmaker for a pair of boots. When the lad was returning two men sprang out of an alley, and one of them seized the boy by the collar, as the other tried to take off the boots. The little fellow yelled lustily and held fast to the boots until persons were heard approaching, when the robbers released him and ran away. He still bears marks of the fingers of one of the villians.

Valuable Stocks at Auction.

At Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, March 10th, at 7½ o'clock:

25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
2 shares German National Bank of Pittsburgh.
20 shares People's National Bank.
15 shares National Bank of Commerce.
14 shares Iron City National Bank.
10 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.
100 shares Iron City Insurance Company.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
20 shares Union Insurance Company.
50 shares Allemania Insurance Company.
10 shares Ewalt Street Bridge.
20 shares Iron and Glass Bank.
10 shares Fifth Avenue Bank.
10 shares Humboldt Insurance Company.
25 shares Iron City Insurance Company.
220 acres Dent county, Missouri, land, on account of whom it may concern. Title perfect. THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Coroner's Inquests.

The Coroner held an inquest last evening on the body of John Sullivan, who was found dead, yesterday morning, in a freight car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lawrenceville. On the person of the deceased was found, among other things, a new testament, in which was a certificate of character, signed by J. H. Stewart, pastor of the Perrysville Church, Pittsburgh, and Juniata county. The jury found that death was caused by hemorrhage from the lungs.

The body of a man was found in the Ohio river yesterday morning at Phillipsburg, opposite Rochester. Among other things found on his person was a commutation ticket for January, issued by the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company, and bearing the name of David Kamerer. Coroner B. F. McIlvain, of Beaver county, held an inquest, and came to this city yesterday afternoon to find the relatives of deceased. The deceased was a shoemaker on Mt. Washington, and has been missing for several weeks.

The Proposed New Township.

Messrs. C. B. Seely, Lemuel Spahr and George S. Stewart, commissioners to whom was referred the petition for the division of Wilkins township presented a report to the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, in which they recommend the division of the township, upon lines which they set out in detail. The petitioners asked that the township be divided near Hawkins station, but the commissioners do not recommend this line, and instead they confine the proposed new township to the limits of the late Thirty-seventh ward, with the addition of about two hundred acres, so as to make the new district more symmetrical in form, and also to benefit the inhabitants when additional territory is eluded shall be more thickly populated. The commissioners made a thorough investigation, and their report will undoubtedly meet the approval of a large majority of the taxpayers of the township. The Court confirmed the report and made an order for an election, to be held on Tuesday, April 8th, next, when the voters of the township will declare "for" or "against" the division. The Commissioners recommend that the new district be called "Sterrett Township," in honor of our respected fellow citizen, the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CAPT. C. FELLER, of Youngstown, O., formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, was in the city yesterday on business.

MARGARET DENNISON, a domestic, is charged with the larceny of wearing apparel from the house of Mr. L. J. Blanchard, where she lived.

MR. GEORGE LINDERMAN, Street Commissioner of the Second district, is now a School Director. He has been elected a member of the Forbes Board to fill a vacancy.

THE Hon. Bardwell Slote would probably characterize the light furnished by the Consolidated Gas Company as d. b.; and the Hon. Bardwell wouldn't be far out of the way.

NIGHT before last a citizen of Allegheny employed a Pittsburgh policeman to escort him home. He said he had a few dollars in his pocket, and he didn't think he would be safe in traversing, without an escort, any street in that city.

THE Board of Revision met at the usual hour yesterday, when the returns from the Twenty-first and Thirty-third wards were taken up. In nearly ever instance the land was raised in the schedule as prefixed by the Board, while the valuation of the improvements was fixed according to the returns made to the Assessors.

N. P. SAWYER, Esq., who has recently returned from Colorado Springs, purchased while there one hundred and sixty acres of land through which one of the gold bearing quartz runs, and several other mining claims in the same neighborhood. The Colorado Springs *Gazette* says Mr. Sawyer intends to erect a stamp mill on the property purchased.

WARNER HEISER, of Harmony, Butler, Butler county, while crossing the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, last evening, fell in a fit, and was found by Officer Hugh Boyle in a state of unconsciousness. He was carried to the toll-house, at the Pittsburgh end, where he soon recovered sufficiently to go to the West Penn Depot and take the night train for his home.

AT the fourth annual election held yesterday by the stockholders of the United States Building and Loan Association, the following officers were chosen to serve the ensuing year: President—A. H. Childs; Vice President—George W. Sarver; Attorney—Wm. L. Chalfant; Secretary—J. H. White; Treasurer—Jackson Duncan; Directors—James Barbour, H. S. Lutz, J. M. Conroy, A. E. Luty, James McCabe, Robert A. Duncan, C. J. Hilliard, John Corrigan, John Morrow.

THE President of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway has discovered a seeming "crookedness" in the last quarterly bill rendered by the Allegheny Gas Company against the railway company. For the quarter ending March 1, 1875, the bill for gas burned in stables and offices was $180 80, and for the same period ending March 1, 1876, the amount was $300. It is probable the railway people will hereafter endeavor to worry along with carbon oil and lamps.

Keystone Flour.

Our Municipal Affairs

The House Committee's Inquiry.

FURTHER TESTIMONY TAKEN.

City Treasurer Magee and Mayor McCarthy at Loggerheads.

STATEMENT OF P. H. LAUFMAN, ESQ.

Rural Taxpayers on Confiscation.

The House Committee having in charge the inquiry into our municipal affairs, reassembled yesterday morning in the Select Council chamber, and, after some delay, proceeded to business.

Colonel R. M. Snodgrass, City Controller, was present, but too ill to remain. He has been quite unwell. After informing the committee that he could not appear before them to-day, he returned home, with the understanding that he would give his testimony as soon as he was able to do so.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, arrived soon after the committee met, and was warmly greeted by his colleagues. Mr. Wimmer is the only member of the committee now absent.

There was a much larger attendance of taxpayers, than on the previous day, and considerable interest was manifested.

The chairman having announced the committee ready for business, Judge Mellon stated that City Treasurer Magee was present, and he thought he might obtain from him some of the information expected from the Controller.

STATEMENT OF C. L. MAGEE, ESQ.

C. L. Magee sworn—Am City Treasurer; cannot give the exact amount of the city debt, but can give the figures from the Controller's report. [Witness was interrogated at some length in regard to the bond account of the city.] The books show the amount of bonds which have been used for street improvement purposes; in the early days of the Penn avenue act the commissioners acted with contractors in the issue of bonds without calling in the assistance of the City Treasurer. The accounts of the expense of the various improvements are in my possession. There is no itemized statement of the expenses; a warrant is furnished me, certifying that the money has been properly expended, the President or Secretary of the commission drawing the warrant makes affidavit that the money is legally due; there are no accounts showing the expense of negotiating the bonds; the water bonds sometimes were not originally kept by me; they were kept by the Controller.

By Judge Mellon—Could you give the committee the annual amounts of interest paid on the various kinds of bonds.

WATER BONDS AND FUNDS

Witness—I could, my books show them; the water bonds were never negotiated by me; the proceeds sometimes found their way into places other than the City Treasury as the people of Pittsburgh are painfully aware—the Nation Trust Bank for instance; the Water Commission had charge of the bonds at the Penn avenue act; many of the bonds and moneys are left in my hands for collection; the Nation Trust Company indebtedness is in the hands of the Controller; the Controller has an account showing the amount of assessments paid on each street improved in the city. The City Attorney could furnish facts in regard to the amounts due on streets. The Controller can give the amount due on the Nation Trust Company's indebtedness.

Judge Mellon remarked that it would take some time to have the itemized statement Controller relating to the present city indebtedness, how it originated and how it increased from time to time. It might take several days to examine the books, and in order to facilitate matters a schedule of the information desired would be prepared and handed to the Controller.

Mr. Robb—Mr. Magee, can you give us a statement of the present condition of the sinking funds?

Treasurer Magee—I could give you the exact condition of the Railroad Compromise Sinking Fund, as I am a Commissioner. I can give you a statement of the Municipal Sinking Fund. The information respecting the other funds can more readily be obtained from the Controller.

Judge Mellon—Can you give us a statement of the cash in the Treasury to the credit of the sinking funds?

Mr. Magee—Yes, of what cash there is, but it will be necessary to refer to my books and bank accounts first.

Judge Mellon—You know, Mr. Magee, that some time figures show differently on paper from the facts as they really exist when the cash book is examined. We would therefore request you to prepare a written statement giving all the information in your possession.

Mr. Magee—The amounts of a portion of the sinking funds are not in my possession.

Mr. Robb—Well, give us whatever you have in writing.

AN EXPLANATION.

As Judge Mellon intimated that he had nothing further to ask the witness, Mr. Magee, said he desired to make a statement in regard to the appropriation ordinance in reply to the remarks made by the Mayor. Mr. McCarthy says he was not in the confidence of the parties who have charged the finances of the city. If he is not it is his own fault. He vetoed the ordinances of 1875 for reasons given in his message, urging that it made no provision for meeting deficiencies known to exist. I was not present, I was ill, while the ordinance was being prepared; but this year I was a member of the sub-Finance Committee, and was actively engaged before it was passed over his veto, I went to him to make some explanations, but he met my advances in such an indifferent manner that I left him; the appropriation ordinance this year provides for the payment of deficiencies existing last year, thus meeting the objections urged by the Mayor in his message last year; the Finance Committee, notwithstanding the objections; the deficiencies referred to were created partly by the re-appropriation of uncollected taxes, and some several years in succession, and the deficiencies amounted to the aggregate of the outstanding taxes for several years up to 1874; I wish to state that all the monies levied for taxes must be accounted for by the city officers either as collected, outstanding or lost taxes, the latter being returned on the oath of the Collector; if the valuation on which the tax is levied this year is too low, or if the revenue raised should be in excess of the appropriation appropriated, the surplus will go to meet existing deficiencies. If the Mayor vetoes the ordinance on this ground, he will place in the position of the man in the fable who blew hot and cold; if the ordinance which he vetoed last year because the ordinance *did not* provide for paying such deficiencies; I wish to say that if the ordinance is vetoed the city will be left without any city government, and we will have no police force, fire department, water works or any other department.

Judge Mellon—Wouldn't that be as good as the condition the city is now in?

Mr. Magee—That's a question the citizens will have to decide for themselves.

WILL THE VALUATION AGAIN.

Judge Mellon—Do you know what last year's valuation was?

Mr. Magee—The city valuation was $160,000,000. The Finance Committee made a reluction for rural property, leaving the aggregate $140,000,000; their action was based upon a scarcity ten per cent. for lost taxes discounts and reductions; added to the total valuation upon which taxes were levied $127,000,000, answer to further questions, Mr. Magee stated that the valuation this year for taxable purposes, owing to the reductions made necessary by the Kitty Roup case, discounts and exonerations, was placed at $120,000,000.

For the year 1874 the total tax levy amounted to $1,351,511 56—in the amount of reluctions by reason of discounts, exonerations and lost taxes was $164,496 62—about 10½ per cent.

In making the valuation for 1875 the Finance Committee based their calculations on $160,000,000 of taxable valuation subject to the reduction of $20,000,000 on account of decision in the Kitty Roup case—this left the sum of $140,000,000—on which to levy the tax. It was estimated that ninety ten per cent. of tax to be realized on this sum would be lost in discounts, exonerations, lost taxes, &c., thus reducing the amount on which tax was actually collected to be returned by the city to $126,000,000. The Sinking Fund tax of one mill (which is a general tax), netted during the fiscal year $126,000 50—which was $7,994 44 less than the estimated receipts. It is true that there is a portion of this sum outstanding which will be collected, but the sum to be collected, will not, in my opinion, be greatly in excess of the estimate for the full amount, or which an appropriation had been made.

STATEMENT OF MR LAUFMAN.

P. H. Laufman sworn—Was a member of the Water Commission from its organization until December, 1873; the amount of bonds issued I cannot exactly state; we were authorized to issue, in all, $3,500,000, of this $1,000,000 had been authorized before the Water Commission was organized, and of this the Water Commission had turned over to them about $98,000; the bonds were sold in Philadelphia; I helped to negotiate the bonds; several leading bankers refused to take them at less than five per cent. discount; finally Townsend, Wheelen & Co. took them at one per cent.

The witness went on to detail conversations with Wheelen and others, tending to show what efforts he had made to place the loan at the very lowest rates.

Judge Mellon stated that the witness need not go into details.

Mr. Laufman stated that he had never had an opportunity to vindicate himself in this matter, and he expected to do so now.

Witness continued to narrate the history of the negotiations.

To Judge Mellon—I did discover at one time that there were more bonds in the market than the city records were selling. Those were in Wheelan's bank, in Philadelphia. When I came home I had a resolution passed to stop the sale of all bonds except through the Commission. The checks of Wheelan & Co. were sent payable to the order of Mr. Carroll, President of the Commission; he was directed to be instructed to place these checks in the city depository; we presumed he was doing so all the time; of these checks, $220,000, in place of being put in the depository, were taken to the Nation Trust Company in checks and money; nearly $500,000 went to the Nation Trust Company; bonds, receipts or orders for which to the Nation Trust Company, were cut out of the back of the bond book, without our knowledge or consent. Another lot of $80,000 went to the Freehold Bank. These were taken back by the city, the bank having been paid a commission for their sale. The Finance Committee attended to this matter, and do not know what was done with the bonds; I also understand that $76,000 of the bonds went to the Lawrenceville bank; George B. Hill & Co. had a number afterwards of these bonds, but the city received security for them. Mr. Ross had been authorized to allow some four or five years ago, $100,000 each of the bonds, as they had been complaining that we did not give them a sufficient amount of any part of the loan. The bonds which were diverted, as above stated, were surreptitiously taken from his desk, without his personal knowledge or consent of the Commission. I had been almost daily in their offices, and kept my eyes on Mr. Ross' books, and thought they were right. On one occasion, after having examined the bond book, I noticed a bond fell out, and on examination showed that bonds had been cut from the back of the book. I at once questioned Mr. Ross about it, and he said that in filling out the bonds, he had sometimes made mistakes, and spoiled the blank. In order to keep the stubs right in front of the book, he said he had cut blanks from the back, as any business man would do when he had spoiled a check; he pulled out a spoiled bond from his drawer as proof of what he had just said, and I was satisfied; I soon after went to Philadelphia and discovered that bonds not authorized by the Commission were on the market there; on Sunday morning, after I arrived, I saw a paper announcing an embezzlement of Philip's safe bonds; I felt sick, terrified and didn't know whether I was standing on my head or my heels; I went immediately to Townsend Wheelen & Co. and found the report true; the bonds had the stamp of the Nation Trust Company, and I positively know that the stamp of the republic I returned home immediately and told the Commission what I had discovered; I had a conversation also with Mr. Swoope; it was given almost verbatim in the *Chronicle*; I don't know where the reporter got it, but I would like it to be produced here.

RECEIPTING FOR THE BONDS.

The witness is continuing said when he arrived home he found that the other members of the Commission had signed a receipt to the Commission for the stolen bonds; this action led to the trouble of the Commission; the Finance Committee attempted to tear the Commission to pieces, and finally superceded them; never knew the reason why the receipt was given to the Controller, but understood it was done under advice of the attorneys for the city. I never saw any of those bonds, and cannot give the amount of each bond; those bonds were issued without any order from the Commission; they were signed by the Controller and Mayor, and the order was not given for them until four or five weeks afterward. When Townsend, Wheelen & Co. wanted bonds they would send their order, accompanied by their checks, giving the names of the parties to whom the bonds were to be issued. These orders were sent to the Controller, as his authority for having the bonds issued.

ON THE FOUNDATIONS.

Judge Mellon—Mr. Laufman, you have some knowledge of the work on the foundations for the pumping works. Have they not cost a much larger amount than they would have done under the contract with Mr. Douglass?

Mr. Laufman—I don't know that they have.

Judge Mellon—Let me put the question in another way. How much were the foundations to cost under the Douglass contract?

Mr. Laufman—That was to depend on circumstances. The work was awarded to Mr. Douglass at $148,000 if a stone foundation was reached at a certain depth. It was estimated that they might cost $250,000.

Judge Mellon—That is, allowance was to be made for excavation. Was the contract again let?

Mr. Laufman—No, sir; Councils authorized the commission or committee to finish the work, with a view of holding the sureties of Douglass responsible.

Judge Mellon—The work cost a great deal more money than it should.

Mr. Laufman—No, sir; I don't think it did. The city has a better pump than it would have had if the foundations had been constructed under the Douglass contract.

Judge Mellon—You mean that it is much more expensive?

Mr. Laufman—No, sir; I mean that it is superior; the masonry is much better, and larger stones were used; I cannot state exactly the amount the foundation have cost, but it was estimated that under the contract with Douglass they might have cost $350,000 or $400,000. The additional was the amount. [Applause in the lobby.]

Mr. O'Neill here objected to the applause in the lobby, saying that this was not a political meeting.

The Chairman stated that it should be suppressed hereafter.

Mayor McCarthy then proceeded to show that last year there was a duplicate showing $55,091 76 on a levy of 9¾ mills on a valuation of $6,000,000 as returned; this sum is not known that ten per cent. is the average amount of lost taxes, and that 9 mills was given in advance a less amount of $477,000, while yet the estimate was put down as $444,000. The surplus of $33,000 was not accounted for, received, is no where stated in the ordinance. But this action is not confined to this millage alone. For 1875 the 9 mills on $52,000,000, where the estimate was $52,000, whereas it amounted to $48,000 in the aggregate; these are reasons why the speaker is not in harmony and in confidence with those who run the finances. The ordinance of 1875 was vetoed for said even more vicious in this regard than last years—a hundred per cent more.

Judge Mellon asked if this was a question of politics.

Mayor McCarthy answered that it was a vital question to all people; it was not a party question; what the people wanted to know is exactly how the funds are going to be used, and where they are concealed.

The Mayor and the Mayor then got into a colloquy as to what are Rings and upon the question of equalization, on both of which they fail to agree.

MORE ABOUT VALUATIONS.

Mr. John Murdoch was next examined as to the value of property and the taxes upon it. Mr. Murdoch's property is located in the Twenty-second ward. His property is valued at $1,450 per acre.

Mr. McCombs testified that his property was in the Twenty-first ward, and the value now put upon it was $2,500 per acre, although last year it was higher. This, as also previous witnesses, could not explain. He, however, could not tell what it would bring.

Judge Mellon—Could you get $1,000 per acre for it?

Witness—Not unless you will give it, Judge. [Laughter—]

Mr. McCombs explained the difficulty in realizing from the land and of selling it. Heirs entitled to a life interest in taxable property held by him, had refused to take their share in land. Witness had property elsewhere valued at $500 per acre.

Mr. N. B. Hatch, agent of the Schenley estate, testified to the heavy reductions by reason of discounts, exonerations and lost taxes was $164,496 62—about 10½ per cent.

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Witness had been working the last two or three years just to pay taxes and live.

Adjourned until this morning.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Florences had another very large, very fashionable and very enthusiastic audience, last night, when the "Mighty Dollar" was played for the fourth time. Every body seems to enjoy the satire, and the laughter was almost continuous. A more popular comedy has not been given here in many a day. To-night the play is given in the evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Florence will have their benefit. Those who desire seats had better be early at the box-office this morning.

On Monday evening next Miss Lillie Eldridge will begin an engagement at the Opera House, during which she will produce a new society drama, entitled "Tempted," which is said to be good; "Robin Gray's Wife," and, for her benefit, "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Eldridge played here many years ago, and created a very favorable impression. She has improved rapidly since then, and is now pronounced a fine actress by the Eastern critics.

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The new bill of last night was witnessed and applauded to the echo by a large crowd. It will be presented again to-night and at to-morrow's matinee.

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On Thursday and Friday evenings next, Dupree & Benedict's minstrels will give performances at Library Hall. Seats are for sale at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street. Those who secure them early get them cheaper than those who delay.

Inquiries of the Committee.

Chairman Carson, of the Legislative Committee of Investigation, has sent a note of inquiry to Controller Snodgrass, asking statements as follows:

1. The amount of the present debt of the city, with items to show how it originated.

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3. The amount of water bonds issued, with date of each batch negotiated.

4. The date of sale of each batch, to whom sold with information as to the full amount realized, the amount lost, and how and why.

5. The condition of the Nation Trust Company account, and what amount has been realized from that company.

6. A list of the sinking funds with a statement of their present condition, the amount on hand, where deposited, &c.

Centennial Reunion.

A number of the alumni of the Pittsburgh Female College held an informal meeting at the College on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of instituting measures for the holding of a grand centennial reunion of graduates of that institution at the close of the present school year. Several ladies promised to prepare papers on topics apropos to the occasion, to be read on the afternoon of the day selected, and other interesting exercises will be spent in social converse. A great many of our leading ladies were educated at the Female College, and will no doubt participate, while other cities and towns will be well represented.

Keystone Flour.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Ordinance for Increase of Police Force Amended and Laid Over—The Peddling Ordinance, &c.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was hold last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

The Select Council was called to order at eight P. M., President Patterson in the chair.

The credentials of Mr. Edward Sweeney, member-elect from the Ninth ward, were presented, and that gentleman was sworn and seated.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions, etc., were presented, on the call of the wards, and properly referred: Petition of citizens on Henderson street for relief from assessment for stone wall; petition for paving Grantham street; petition for widening Church avenue, from Cedar to Madison avenues; petition for grading of Stanton avenue; petition for a water course on Sarah street.

Mr. Callery presented the resignation of C. C. Hill, member from the Seventh ward, which was accepted, and the usual order taken to fill the vacancy.

Adjourned.

Keystone Flour.

The Huge, Drastic, Griping, Sickening Pills,

constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, in these works of art, are given in granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

DR. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

LYON & MACOMBER, druggists, Vermillion, Erie county, Ohio, say they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

MWF&W

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Mr. N. B. Hatch, agent of the Schenley estate, testified to the heavy reductions upon real property, especially by reason of street improvements under the Penn avenue act.

Mr. Alex. King had an interview with him, desired a reduction of the valuation on his petition, they increased it; Mr King gave the figures showing the valuation of property put upon his property in several wards; he stated that a reduction ordered by the Board of Revision had not been made.

Mr. Hugh M. Bole was next examined and testified to a reduction of 50 per cent. in the value of property in the First ward which he asked $2,000 for; he had sold for ten per cent. off for cash; this property was valued at $10,000; against fact of sale presented the Board refused to make reductions; Mr. Phelps testified impudence to ask witness if he was not compelled to sell; witness felt like wishing to have hold of one end of the rope with Phelps on the other end, and the rope over a high tree.

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Keystone Flour.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the payment of prize money to officers of the Farragut fleet for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in 1862, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and it was so ordered.

Mr. CO. KRELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether patents for lands have not been improperly issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. BARNEY presented a joint resolution of the Kansas Legislature in regard to legislation regulating Indian reservations and the rights of freedmen and others in Indian territories. Referred.

The House bill granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Dyer, widow of Alex. B. Dyer, late Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., passed.

Mr. GORDON called up the resolution submitted by him on Tuesday, instructing the Committee on Finance to ascertain, if possible, what amendments to our revenue laws are necessary to secure economy and efficiency in the collection of internal revenue and prevent the recurrence of official frauds in that branch of the public service. He modified the resolution to read as follows:

WHEREAS, Frequent and enormous frauds committed by officials and Government officials have deprived the Government of a large proportion of its legitimate revenues, and brought disrepute upon an important branch of the public service; and

WHEREAS, The interests of the people and the good name of the Government demand that all such frauds should be punished, and to so amend the laws as to secure economy and honesty in the collection of internal revenue; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to ascertain, if possible, what are the defects in the present system, and what legislation is necessary to remedy these evils, and submit the same, and to inquire, whether, it be advisable to so amend the laws as to levy a whisky tax directly upon the capacity of fermenting tuns and require it to be collected in advance; and, second, create a system of excise, to be collected by local officers, removable only for incapacity and malfeasance in office.

Mr. GORDON said the resolution proposed a radical change in the revenue laws. It was proper, therefore, that he should explain the reason and necessity for such a change, and he disclaimed in advance any disposition to reflect upon the present Administration in this connection. He did not propose to be drawn into a passionate discussion by the Senator from Indiana for purposes which he [Morton] understood quite as well as that Senator [Morton] should thus seek to prejudice the people of one section against another. In conclusion, he sent the Clerk's desk and had read the resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, acknowledging the supremacy of the rights of all citizens, the Constitutional Amendments, &c.

Mr. MORTON said the point he made in his speech, was that Toombs claimed that the Georgia election had been carried by bribery and intimidation. He knew that large bodies of colored men were marched to the polls to vote the Democratic ticket, and that colored Democratic clubs were organized all over the State. If there was no bribery and no purchase of votes in Georgia, why did not the Senator [Morton] favor it?

Mr. MORTON said he had shown it by the statement of Toombs, and he knew he was one of the most influential Democrats in Georgia. He [Morton] did not intend to insult the Senator [Gordon] when he spoke of the magnanimity of the Republican party. He spoke simply of the truth of history. He then read from a letter of the Secretary of War, dated Atlanta, where he referred to him [Morton] in connection with the Pinchback case, Southern investigations, &c., and that the people of the South had to meet the words he had uttered and denounced from Indiana. [Laughter.] Resuming, Mr. MORTON said the Senator [Gordon] carefully excluded the fact that there was no longer any civil war in New York, where it shall be $6,000.

Mr. HOWELL proposed to the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill authorizing the sender of any third class mail matter to write on the outside wrapper his name and address, and the name and number of the articles inclosed, which passed.

Mr. CAULFIELD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the substitute for the Senate bill fixing the times of holding the States courts in West Virginia, which passed.

Mr. HURD, of Ohio, from the same committee reported a bill to regulate the removal of suits from State courts to the United States courts. After an explanation the bill passed.

Mr. HURD also reported a bill to provide for the holding of terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of the Secretary of War causing the names of the Soldiers' Home and National Home for Disabled Volunteers. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sayler in the chair, on the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian Treaty, and was addressed by Mr. LUTTRELL in support of the bill.

Speeches were also made in support of the bill by Messrs. Loavenworth, Page and Bunnell. When that action, the committee rose.

Mr. LEWIS offered a resolution, reciting allegations that Charles Hays, of Alabama, a member of the last Congress, had nominated Guy Rosevelt Beardsley as a cadet at the United States Military Academy from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama; that Beardsley was not an actual, *bona fide*, resident of the district for four years, but that Hays had falsely certified that he was; and also that Beardsley's mother had paid Hays $4,000 for the appointment, and directing a thorough investigation to be made as to the truth of the allegations. Referred.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a series of resolutions, declaring, in order to settle the limits of jurisdiction over high crimes and misdemeanors in civil offices in the government.

First, That the House claimed primary and exclusive jurisdiction in impeachments in such cases, and that the criminal jurisdiction of ordinary courts of justice could not in any degree, interfere, directly or indirectly, with that of the House.

Second, That no witnesses under the orders, and no evidence of a documentary character under the control and in the possession of the House could, by any mandate or process of ordinary courts of justice be released or taken from such control or possession, without a breach of the privileges of the House.

Third, That whenever it shall appear, by the order of a court, that witnesses, under the order, or documentary evidence under the control of the House, are needful on the trial of offenders against justice, the House will take such order therein as will promote the ends of justice, consistent with the privileges of the House. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then adjourned, when it was announced that, on account of Mr. Lamar's sickness, the Democratic caucus, which was to have been held to-night, had been postponed till Saturday night.

Witness and Juror Bureau.

CHICAGO, March 9.—It has been ascertained, through affidavits of numerous persons in this city, that there is an organized company, which has its headquarters in Buffalo, New York, gotten up expressly for furnishing witnesses and professional jurymen in any part of the country, to run cases and give such testimony as is desired to bring about certain ends. It is said also that this association has its ramifications through Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and other cities, where there are regular agencies, and that there is a certain class of lawyers and private and public detectives connected with them.

Keystone Flour.

DIED:

PEARSON—On Wednesday, March 8, 1876, at Lawrence, Mass., ROBERT PEARSON, father of Rev. E. W. Pearson, D. D., in the sixty-second year of his age.

Funeral from Fourth avenue Baptist Church, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

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